

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public. Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealer in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street. Massillon, Ohio. \$100,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese, Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House Massillon, Ohio.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practitioner. Office No. 38 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corras & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Black-iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturing Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1852 Forwarding and Commission Merchants and dealer in all kinds of Groceries. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., No. 5 South Erie street.

Traveler's Register

Trains leave and depart on Standard time, minutes slower than city time.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING SOUTH.

No. 41 (goes to Bellefleur)..... 8:30 a. m.
No. 38 (goes to Wheeling)..... 10:30 a. m.
No. 39 (goes to Wheeling)..... 12:30 p. m.
No. 36 (goes to Wheeling)..... 2:30 p. m.
No. 37 (goes to Wheeling)..... 4:30 p. m.
No. 35 (goes to Wheeling)..... 6:30 p. m.

NORTH.
No. 34 (goes to Wheeling)..... 8:30 a. m.
No. 33 (goes to Wheeling)..... 10:30 a. m.
No. 32 (goes to Wheeling)..... 12:30 p. m.
No. 31 (goes to Wheeling)..... 2:30 p. m.
No. 30 (goes to Wheeling)..... 4:30 p. m.
No. 29 (goes to Wheeling)..... 6:30 p. m.

GOING TOWARD WHEELING.
No. 1, Daily..... 8:30 a. m.
No. 2, Daily..... 10:30 a. m.
No. 3, Daily..... 12:30 p. m.
No. 4, Daily..... 2:30 p. m.
No. 5, Daily..... 4:30 p. m.
No. 6, Daily..... 6:30 p. m.

GOING TOWARD TOLEDO.
No. 7, Daily..... 8:30 a. m.
No. 8, Daily..... 10:30 a. m.
No. 9, Daily..... 12:30 p. m.
No. 10, Daily..... 2:30 p. m.
No. 11, Daily..... 4:30 p. m.
No. 12, Daily..... 6:30 p. m.

P. FT. W. & C.
East..... 2:57 a. m.
West..... 3:40 a. m.
No. 13, m. to Elkhart..... 11:30 a. m.
No. 14, m. to Elkhart..... 12:30 p. m.
No. 15, m. to Elkhart..... 2:30 p. m.
No. 16, m. to Elkhart..... 4:30 p. m.
No. 17, m. to Elkhart..... 6:30 p. m.

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS NORTH.
No. 25, Exp., 9:45 a. m. No. 2, Exp., 11:30 a. m.
No. 26, Exp., 1:30 p. m. No. 3, Exp., 3:30 p. m.
No. 27, Exp., 5:30 p. m. No. 4, Exp., 7:30 p. m.
No. 28, Exp., 9:30 p. m. No. 5, Exp., 11:30 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.
No. 1, m. to Elkhart..... 11:30 a. m.
No. 2, m. to Elkhart..... 12:30 p. m.
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GOING WEST.
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No. 162, m. to Elkhart..... 8:30 p. m.

MR. MORGAN'S SCHEME

He Proposes a Joint Committee For Financial Matters.

SENATOR STEWART BACKS SILVER.

He Attacks Mr. Sherman's Honesty of Purpose in Favoring Repeal of His Law. The Ways and Means Committee Has Another Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) introduced a concurrent resolution in the senate for the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses, seven senators and seven representatives. These together are to constitute a joint select committee on finance. The chairman is to be chosen by the committee by ballot. It is to hold its sessions in the Capitol or in such other places as the majority may direct, with power to hear witnesses and to employ stenographers. Eleven members are to constitute a quorum to do business. The committee is to examine into the financial and monetary condition of the government and people of the United States. The committee is to examine into these subjects and to report upon the full or partial demonetization of legal tender silver coins and the ratio which should be established between them and gold coins; the revision of laws relating to legal tender, so as to prevent unjust discrimination in the several kinds of money; the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on the issue of state banks; the actual causes of the present embarrassed condition of the people and of the national banks; and what further legislation is necessary to prevent national banks from abusing their powers under the law. The joint committee may appoint sub-committees of not less than three members, three to constitute a quorum, which may sit in any place in the United States and take testimony. The resolution, at Mr. Morgan's request, laid on the table, to be called up by him later.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) addressed the senate in opposition to the repeal. He began his speech with a history of the closing of the European and American mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver; of the conference held at Paris to consider the unification of coins, weights and measures, at which conference the United States was represented by Samuel B. Huggins, and of the demonetization act of 1873. He stated that Mr. Sherman's vote against that bill was because he knew it would pass, and wanted to conceal from the senate a knowledge of the fact that it omitted the silver dollar from the list of coins. He claimed to have shown that the leading members of the two houses, who were present during the consideration of the bill, were ignorant of the fact that the silver dollar was omitted in the codification of the mint laws. No reference had been made in the debate either to the gold standard or to the omission of the silver dollar from the list. The important question, however, was: Had the legislation been demanded or approved by the American people? It certainly had not been. The people had known nothing of it. It had not been discussed in any political campaign. It had not been published or commented upon in any of the great dailies. It had remained a profound secret so far as the masses of the people were concerned for more than two years, and had not become known until the mints of the Latin union were closed, and silver and until the price of silver declined in the markets of the world.

Coming to the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties on the subject of silver, Mr. Stewart declared that he saw no difference in the position of the two, and could trust neither. The bankers' panic, he said, had been inaugurated to force congress to demonetize silver. The co-operation of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Cleveland was to degrade silver, the former by suspending coinage in India and the latter by refusing to obey the mandatory law to purchase 4,500,000 ounces per month. The machinations of the banks and of the bond holders had created dire distress. There was an honest remedy; and there was a dishonest remedy. The honest remedy was to restore silver, or if that could not be done to utilize the silver in the treasury by issuing silver certificates on it and by issuing enough greenbacks to relieve the distress. The dishonest remedy was to pass the repeal bill to scantly the infamous act of 1873 and to fasten a perpetual gold standard upon the country. It was significant at this time, he said, that the great journals said "vote first, debate afterwards." He notified them that the foot occupied by the defenders of the people never would be surrendered. The armies of avarice, fraud and deception would have to take it if they could.

The ways and means committee resumed its hearings on the tariff. R. W. Leslie appeared in advocacy of the retention of the present specific duty of 5 cents per 100 pounds on imported cement.

A Wheel Trust Dissolves.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 6.—The Western Wheel company has decided to dissolve after running not quite a year. The company was an association of wheel companies, which has controlled 90 per cent of the output of the west. It included in its list the Standard Wheel company with its various plants and four others companies. The Standard manufactured 60 per cent, or 316,000 out of 518,000 sets of wheels made by the Western Wheel company. The cause of the dissolution of the trust is the action of the outside companies.

John S. Dwight Gone.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—John S. Dwight, the veteran musical critic, formerly editor and owner of Dwight's Journal of Music, and one of the most earnest promoters of musical culture in America, is dead, aged 80.

A REPUBLICAN SPLIT.

A Second Ticket Named in Iowa—Populists Make Nominations.

DES MOINES, Sept. 6.—The Republicans, who deem prohibition the most important political question before the people of Iowa, held a state convention and parted company with the regular Republican organization for the remainder of this campaign by nominating a candidate for governor and repudiating the liquor plank adopted at the August convention. B. F. Wright of Charles City, Bennett Mitchell of Des Moines and L. S. Coffin of Ft. Dodge, were suggested for governor. Mr. Coffin is at some point in Virginia and it was not known that he would accept. Finally the convention concluded to chance it and nominated Mr. Coffin by acclamation. The nominees for governor have been prominent in the Republican party for many years. He served three terms on the board of railroad commissioners and has been identified with the movement in favor of the safety apparatus for trains.

The Populists held a convention and nominated the following ticket: Governor, J. M. Joseph of Creston; lieutenant governor, E. A. Ott of Des Moines; supreme judge, A. W. C. Weeks of Winterest; railroad commissioner, J. A. Gray of Muscatine; state superintendent, Mrs. Withrow of Marshalltown. Upon the distinctive state issue of prohibition, the platform is in favor of the present law until it can be succeeded by state or national control of the liquor traffic.

NOW HE IS SATISFIED.

He Wanted to See How a Dynamite Cartridge Exploded.

WASHINGTON C. H., O., Sept. 6.—Joe Samms, a farmer living a few miles north of this city, has learned by practical experience what a dynamite cartridge is.

He found one of these deadly things and, taking it to the cook stove, set fire to the fuse and started to throw the cartridge out the door, when it exploded in his hands, tearing off several fingers and mutilating his hands badly, so that amputation of several fingers was required. He said he had never seen a dynamite cartridge explode, and he desired to see how it would sound. He is now perfectly satisfied.

Digging Up Old Skeletons.

MECHANICSBURG, O., Sept. 6.—While workmen were excavating on what is known as the Summit, in Maple Grove cemetery, preparatory to putting in the foundation for a \$200 soldiers' monument, they came upon what proved to be an Indian burial mound. Not less than 18 skeletons were unearthed in various stages of preservation, one of which was almost entire, and from the position and surroundings it would indicate him to have been a chief of some distinction. He was in a half reclining position, with the skeleton of a dog under his head, and various implements of war about him. The mouth was wide open, and the jaws filled with an entire set of teeth in a state of perfect preservation. A large quantity of charcoal surrounded the body, and it is thought assisted in preventing decay.

Likely to Go Back to the Pen.

HAMILTON, O., Sept. 6.—Benton Long, aged 47 years, who has spent 27 years behind prison walls, is an inmate of this city prison. Several days ago he stole a cart from Constable Stumm of Seven Mile and drove to this city. He was arrested with the cart in his possession. He said he was on his way to return the cart, but the horse he was driving began to kick and he was obliged to unhitch, when he was overtaken and arrested. He was sent to the penitentiary when he was but 17 years of age, and has been serving the state and himself alternately ever since.

Had Historical Connections.

GREENFIELD, O., Sept. 6.—Albert Gallatin Franklin, owner and proprietor of the Franklin House, is dead here. He was born in Richmond, Oct. 13, 1803, on the lot which afterward became famous as the site of Libby prison. His mother was a relative of Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury under Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Franklin came to this place in 1836. He owned the first stage route from Chillicothe through here to Maysville, Ky. From 1855 to 1891 he owned and kept the hotel now known as the Harper House.

A Shutdown at Youngstown.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 6.—Andrews Brothers & Co., furnace at Hazelton, has closed down on account of a security of orders. The mills of the Falcon Iron and Steel company and Russia mills at Niles started with enough orders ahead for a considerable run.

Will Meet at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, O., Sept. 6.—Mr. C. R. Fisher received a telegraph from Rev. E. T. Lane, who is in attendance upon the annual conference of the M. E. church at Troy, stating that the next annual conference would be held in Wilmington.

\$6,000 For Asbury Hall.

TROY, O., Sept. 6.—Bishop Hurst addressed the Cincinnati conference here in the interest of the American university at Washington and \$6,000 was subscribed for Asbury hall, one of the university buildings.

Application For Receiver Granted.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—Judge Evans granted an application for a receiver for S. H. Parvin & Sons, the well-known advertising agency. Liabilities, \$50,000; assets, \$100,000, mostly in accounts.

Will Camp at Chicago.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 6.—The Fourteenth regiment, O. N. G., left for Chicago, where they will go into camp for two weeks at Seventy-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue.

A Pittsburg Goes Insane.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—Nicholas Van of Pittsburg became demented in this city while attending the cremation of his brother, John Van, the famous manufacturer of ranges.

A GIFT TO CHICAGO.

Pennsylvania's Building to Be Given to the City.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.

War Eagle, the Famous Government Scout, Has Gone to the Happy Hunting Grounds—A Pennsylvania Judging Fine Cattle at the Fair.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The Pennsylvania World's fair commissioners have resolved to present their state building to the city of Chicago after the exposition. War Eagle has gone to the happy hunting grounds. He died at Mercy hospital, aged 42 years. He had been a government scout for several decades. War Eagle was one of the Winnebago tribe whose village is in Midway plaisance. He joined the camp about six weeks ago. Dr. Raughley was called to attend the chief soon after his arrival in Chicago and found the big Indian was suffering from paralysis. He was taken to Mercy hospital, where he died. Green Cloud, the medicine man of the Winnebago tribe, arrayed himself for incantations and sang weird songs to the great spirit to save the life of War Eagle, but neither art nor sorcery availed and the spirit of the brave sought his fathers.

Polled Durham and Dutch belted cattle were brought into the arena of the live stock pavilion to be judged by D. H. Branson of Allgates, Pa. At the other end of the ring were drawn up in a line a magnificent collection of saddle horses, they being judged by Charles L. Bailey of Lexington. The attendance at the pavilion was extra large on account of the presence of Governor Flower of New York, and many of his official party. Tomorrow the great swartskates herd, open to all breeders, will be judged.

The Emperor Much Gratified.

METZ, Sept. 6.—Emperor William, his suite and the royal princes present at the parade attended

Men of Learning Attend the World's Congresses,

AND ALSO MEN WHO HAVE WHEELS.

Efforts to Draw Aside the Veil Which Hides the Impenetrable and Intangible—A Visit to the Japanese Theater in the Midway Plaisance—Alleged Fun of the Savages.

WORLD'S FAIR, Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Some amusement and a great deal of information is furnished by that remarkable series of world's congresses running concurrently with the Columbian exposition. They are held down town in the great Art institute, and of late the largest hall has been packed by those anxious to hear men of world-wide reputation on all the higher themes. But it is a rule in these United States that whenever grand discussion is advertised on finance or religion, spirits of grain or of just men made perfect, or any other exciting topic, the great army of the queer and crazy make haste to rush in. Every man with a "bug" wants to be heard and every man with wheels in his head, be it on finance, the social evil or the future of the human soul, wants to show the meeting how the wheels go round.

And really there are more learned men who have "bugs" than I had suspected. I heard one of them the other day in the African congress. He demonstrated to his own satisfaction that the whole human race was once black, and that the whites, browns and reds are merely offshoots or modified types. Another speaker, a colored clergyman, took up the old-time southern view and demonstrated it from Scripture. That the black people are the descendants of Ham, and added that civilization took its rise among the Hittites and that Greece and Rome learned the best part of what they know from the people who were the ancestors of the negroes. It was a very encouraging address. Fred Douglass very appropriately wound up the African congress, which excited more interest than any other to date, with a savage onslaught on the World's fair authorities for "excluding the negro from the exposition."

Over one hundred congresses will have been held when the fair closes. July was given up to education; August, law, science, philosophy and architecture; September to labor and religion, and October to public health and agriculture. The largest halls in the Art institute seat 1,500 each and there are many smaller halls, so several congresses are usually in session at the same time. All last week was given up to the psychic congress and a very remarkable affair it was—so interesting that it was actually painful. Men and women of profound learning, whose lives have been devoted to matters beyond the scope of sight or other sense, soared after the infinite and dived after the unfathomable and strove to draw aside the veil which hides the impenetrable and the intangible. And as to the result Professor Elliott Cones, chairman, made this confident prediction: "It is expected that psychical science will be stimulated by this congress and a close comparison of the results obtained by different individuals observations will serve to encourage all alike to renewed effort." The authoritative promulgation of facts by this congress in psychical science must act as an educational lever of great power for good and react upon many popular errors. It is probably not too much to expect from this congress a marked effect upon human morals and social ethics with even a remedy for many existing ills and wrongs."

I thought I could afford to wait elsewhere for these grand results and went for a rest to the Midway Plaisance, as I generally do when I grow weary of science and high art. And every time I go there I am more constrained to say, how very much like children all these uncivilized people are. They have much the same caprices as boys, yield to similar impulses and have upon the whole about the same general code of morals. As I look on the symbols of the Dahomeans and Javanese my own boyhood comes back to me. "The past rises before me like a dream." The whole Javanese village, theater and fence included, is built of wickerwork. The theater is a really commodious affair and well arranged, yet all the walls and screens are of plaited stick, black and white mingled to form unending varieties of squares, diamonds and notched work. The taste of the race is shown in every detail. Even the post which holds the electric light is wrapped in matted grass and the water pouring into the central tank is made to turn a bamboo wheel and produce a monotonous music on two wooden drums.

In the theater a dozen musicians produce a continuous din which is at once varied and regular, the effect being of the plaintive or melancholy sort. The female actors, dressed in most gorgeous robes, moved in such a gentle and gliding way that it scarcely seemed like acting at all till the first act closed with a sudden outburst and by pantomime were made to understand the crisis—demanded the appearance of the gods upon the scene. First came the chief deity with an immense white mask and took his throne, with inferior deities on each side, all sitting cross-legged. Then the deities came, with hideous black, yellow and green masks and then the comedian dwarfs. There was a sort of trial judgment pronounced, the contestants fought it out with clubs and the show was over, but what it meant no spectator knew. As the audience dispersed the musicians surprised us by playing Yankee Doodle and America in pretty good style.

When I was a boy in the wilds of western Indiana we used to say there were three sorts of fellows no decent boy ought to stick up for. One was the boy who slipped up and hid his clothes or tied his knots in our breeches legs when we were swimming in forbidden waters. It was necessary to be lively in those days, and as we were nothing in the summer season but hats, shirts and trousers, a boy could half be in a thicket not penetrable by a man. Another detected character was the boy who would pick a fight and run and complain if he got whipped. But the arch criminal was the boy who owned up when he didn't have to. If he stood out awhile and the teacher whaled him, we could forgive his telling. Well, these savages have the same vices. They have

been beaten a million times, but to a nervous person, especially the Arabs, but be more white judges or inquirers they are more.

Their alleged fun has an awkward resemblance to that of boys. Their women act very much like little girls who are anxious to play but half afraid to. And some of their sports are very rude practical jokes, just as ours were some forty years ago. In those days we had very little trouble about drying our hair when we came out of the water in a hurry, for thoughtful mothers usually kept it short enough to keep other boys from putting cockle shells in it. I well remember what fun it was when a new boy came to school from some neighboring center of refinement, Greenville or Crawfordsville, for instance—a boy with long curls, a delicate-lipped and soft-skinned blonde of a boy. How the fingers of our little reprobates dived to get into that hair, and how they did "rub it in" when they got there.

Now, I fancy that boys of eight or ten or twelve are nothing but modified savages. They quarrel and make up, roll over and hug each other, fight one day and are good friends the next, very much like those wild people on the plaine. But there is one serious difference. While the boys are only temporary savages these wild folks are permanently grown up boys with the passions of men, and they hold malice a long time in two classes of cases. These cases, of course, are such as pertain to women and religion—the two subjects on which half civilized people can get up the biggest amount of "mad" in the shortest time. Boys also have a profound dread of authority, especially of the law. These dark races haven't. Boys can be separately examined and caught in a lie if they have made up one. With these savages it is more fun to beat the law than it was to do the original devilment. The result is that white men put in control of them nearly always adopt arbitrary methods in a little while. The Chinese, however, are said to excel all other races in evading the law and concealing what is done among themselves. They have got it down to an exact science.

I will not go so far as to say that this Dahomeyan here is a man and a brother—I may want to run for office some day—but he acts so much like the boys of my time did and as many of them, I fear, would have continued to act if they had then been turned loose, that I cannot but sympathize with him. The boy who is not in control, and is not hungry for any plan for the future, and is entirely in the present, it is just the same with these blacks. In short, the childhood of the man is a sort of type of the childhood of the world. Turn a lot of boys loose in the woods for a day and they invent very much as the savages did. They pass through the "Stone Age," selecting the



IMAGE DECORATOR—JAVANESE VILLAGE. Most suitable stones, muscle shells and the like for implements. The strongest and most daring boy assumes the leadership. He is chief of the temporary tribe and the little savages obey him. Yes, it appears plain that science can arrive at the course of social evolution most surely and rapidly by studying the ways of our own dear little savages.

I have at last found something really naughty on the plaine. It is at the Persian theater which has resumed after a temporary restraint. The warning checked the performers for awhile, but they have now turned loose again. The large room was well filled when I saw the dance du ventre there and at least fifty ladies were in the audience. The performance generally was flat beyond my power to describe, but as each successive dance grew a little more rank, the male lookers on shouted and laughed and jeered till the place was like Bedlam. The ladies looked on it very much as they would on the antics of a lot of lunatics which in truth it too much resembled. But I shall not describe the particular Persian mode of that singular Oriental dance. It is certainly "suggestive." And to complete the parallel above outlined, it is remarkably like certain ridiculous performances I have often seen among boys.

Of future events at the fair a very important and interesting one will be the Fishermen's festival and displays on Sept. 28. It is announced that all the fishing interests of the world will be represented, and all the boats and implements used in fishing will appear in the procession. There will be the kayak of the Esquimaux, the Hawaiian canoe, the dugout, the catamaran, the Malay outrigger, the whaleboat, New England dory and everything else in that line. At the congress papers will be read by experts, and all the queer things discovered and seen by fishermen will be exploited, from the youth of St. Peter to the success of Seth Green and his successors.

J. H. BEADLE.

The American propaganda has been appointed the authorized agent of the International exposition to be held in Antwerp next year, and will also act as the commission for the United States to that exposition. It is not the intention of the propaganda to appeal to congress for an appropriation, as has been customary hitherto in foreign expositions, but on the contrary to place the burden of expense upon the exhibitors who are to be the direct beneficiaries of the exposition. The American propaganda is at present engaged in the formation of an honorary commission to represent the United States at the Antwerp exposition. It is intended to include in this commission President T. W. Palmer, Charles H. Brown, the Belgian consul at Chicago, the ex-ministers of the United States to Belgium, the Belgian ministers at Washington, all the Belgian consuls in the United States, prominent manufacturers interested in export trade from every state in the Union, and all the chiefs of departments of the Chicago exposition. The entire expense of the commission will be borne by the propaganda.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

GOOD WORK OF THE RICHEST YOUNG WOMAN IN AMERICA.

Work of the Chicago Woman's Club—Supplied Her Husband's Pulpit—Feminine Slaves of Fashion—A Visitor From Persia—Needs of the American Girl.

The negotiations of Messrs. Caleb T. Ames & Co., real estate brokers at 109 West Thirty-fourth street, for the purchase of lots on Third avenue, near Thirty-fourth street, have not been completed. The report that the intent of the purchaser is to erect thereon a hospital for a class of women unprovided for in other institutions is not defined, although they will not affirm it; neither will they deny that the would be purchaser for whom they are acting is Miss Helen Gould, elder daughter of the late Jay Gould. There are many grounds for the belief, however, that it is Miss Gould who desires to make this notable addition to New York's charities. The real estate men naively say that the publication of the statement that they desired to purchase the property for such a customer and for such a purpose would embarrass their negotiations.

Miss Helen Gould is known to be one of the most indefatigable workers in the charities which have their fountain in and are fostered by Rev. Dr. Paxton's West Presbyterian church, of which she is a communicant. She does not confine her efforts to the mere signing of checks, but personally visits the homes of the destitute and cheers by hearty words of encouragement while giving substantial relief from her purse. It is said that she takes a deep interest in the class of unfortunates for whom the proposed hospital is reported to be designed, and the establishment of such a charity cannot be too highly commended.

Rev. Dr. Paxton regards Miss Gould as an invaluable ally in the benevolent work of his church. She is personally interested in the Home for the Friendless, and she was one of the waiters at table last Christmas, when 200 little tots were made happy. She is also a liberal giver to the Potted Plants association, which gives flowers and shrubs in pots to children of the tenements, and it is said that her private benefactions are very numerous. She is said to be especially tender to poor and helpless women and little children and is known to spend many hours in visiting and reading to invalids, besides providing for their physical needs.

Miss Helen Gould is the richest heiress in America. Her fortune is estimated all the way from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. She owns the home on Fifth avenue which her father occupied and the great mansion at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, and has absolute command of the income from millions of gilt-edged, dividend paying securities. Miss Gould is well along in her twenties, and while not strikingly handsome has a womanly expression and gentle manner that win the esteem of all who meet her. She was devotedly attached to her parents. She has never been a society woman in the generally accepted sense of the term. Her work among the city's poor was taken up before her father died, and her ample means since that event have been largely devoted to the same end.—New York World.

Work of the Chicago Woman's Club.

The reform committee of the Woman's club of Chicago began its earnest work with the county insane asylum, where it was found that hundreds of women were herded without proper attention—three in a bed sometimes—with insufficient food, with only a counterpane between them and the freezing winter air at night and no blankets by day. The root of the trouble was the old one—the root of all public evil in this country—the appointment of public servants for political reasons and purposes. The first step of the reform committee was to ask the county commissioners to appoint a woman physician to the asylum. Today, as a consequence, the asylum at Kankakee, Jackson and Elgin, all Illinois institutions, have women physicians also. I am assured that no one except a physician can appreciate how great a reform it was to establish the principle that women suffering from mental diseases should be put in charge of women. Mrs. Helen S. Shedd was at the front of the asylum reform work, which is still going on.

She next led the reform committee into the poorhouse, where they went, as they always do, with the plea: "There are women there. We want a share in the charge of that place for the sake of our sex."

While I was in Chicago some of the women were looking over the plans for four new police stations. It transpired that they talked that they have succeeded in establishing a woman's advisory board of the police, consisting of 10 women appointed by the chief of police and in charge of the quarters of all women and children prisoners, and of the station house matrons, two of whom are allotted to each station where women are taken.

The philanthropy committee of the Woman's club began its active work in the county jail, where it found a shocking state of affairs.—Julian Ralph in Harper's.

Supplied Her Husband's Pulpit.

The Rev. Dr. Eli McClish, pastor of Grace Methodist church, is away on an eastern tour, and for the past two or three weeks his pulpit has been "supplied" by fellow preachers. On a recent evening the "supply" was not an ordained clergyman, but Mrs. McClish, the pastor's wife.

All the previous congregations during the pastor's absence would hardly equal in size that which listened to the woman. Every seat in the big structure was occupied, and among the listeners were large delegations from neighboring churches. The Rev. James Renwick, who is a member of the church, conducted the meeting and presented the pastor's wife to fill the pastor's place. "So long as Sister McClish is here with

us," said he, "we need not worry about Dr. McClish," and the retired preacher added, "for he is sure to come back."

Mrs. McClish arose from the pulpit chair, which she had occupied during the early portion of the service, and with a calmness and deliberation that could not be surpassed by even so experienced a preacher as her husband she took position at the desk and began her address. She read with a clear, strong voice and in a pleasing manner, and nobody would have supposed that it was her first venture in the pulpit.

The subject of the address was "Motherhood," illustrated from the life of Mrs. Susanna Wesley, wife of Samuel Wesley and mother of John and Charles. Mrs. McClish presented a careful study of Mrs. Wesley's life and work, and all that she said held the closest attention of everybody present. She showed that Mrs. Wesley, in addition to being the "Mother of Methodism," was the mother of 19 children, and it was to the bringing up of that family that most of the address related.—San Francisco Examiner.

Feminine Slaves of Fashion.

Save one or two notable exceptions of rebels to fashion found in high life, all women are abject slaves to those who order and make their clothes. They have not a will of their own, and the utmost limit of their freedom of action is the arrangement of their chains—the manner in which their papers of slavery are blazoned and written out. When the order has gone forth that the sleeves are to be high and the lovely line of the finely molded shoulder is to be not only hidden but defaced, all the pretty serfs hasten to obliterate this charm in favor of unconditional submission to the tyrant decree of fashion, which is but another name for faith. When the skirts are tied back so that the whole figure is seen as clearly as if it were clothed in celsin, the clumsy, the obese, the unequal display their defects as proudly as the beautiful display their perfections, and only a few of the more clear sighted cry aloud in despair against the ordinances of the tyrant.

Then the tyrant waves her wand, and lo, the celsin becomes the Dutch cheese; the slim and the graceful add plait to plait and flounce to flounce till the redundant skirt measures its full tale of yards. In the black and bitter winter weather the poor serf perches on the top of her frizzy wig a child's tea plate, which she adorns with a bonnet, and suffers tortures from neuralgia in consequence. If the command has gone forth in the summer, she is muffled up with huge ruffs round her neck or a high collar half way up her head as a setoff against the exigency of that winter "crowned cap," miscalled a bonnet.—Mrs. Lynn Linton.

A Visitor From Persia.

A Persian woman has come to this country, not to get funds for the amelioration of the condition of her country women, like our charming Hindoo visitor, Pundita Ramabai, but to ameliorate the condition of American women. She has been giving lessons in the occult arts of Persian embroidery. Thus the Orient sends to our restless women of the Occident a messenger of peace. This dame of Persia brings light into the dark places which have never been fully illuminated by any of the fashionable stitches that have tried to work their way into the hearts of women during the past 20 years. Even Kensington stitch has suggested the rivalries of London society, but the embroideries which the Persian woman brings are suggestive of quiet, of peace, of the ability to sit still and move the fingers gracefully and not think—an ability sadly lacking in American women.

It is true that much of the brain workment called thinking in this country is not conducive to intellectual growth and is by no means related to intellectual activity. That has its proper time and place and function, but the capacity for quiet content of head and heart needs cultivation in this busy and beleaguered country of ours, where faith that the "woman's hour has struck" is too acute and lively. The Persian woman brings suggestions of restfulness and repose into this bustling Columbian year. Under her gentle instruction the fevered minds of women may be fanned by peaceful breaths from Araby, while they "dream and dote" over embroideries learned of the little lady of Iran.—Boston Transcript.

Needs of the American Girl.

"It's high time that the American girl had a maid," said the girl in blue to the girl in white. "Just take a survey of my bruised fingers and torn and ragged nails, and you'll surely agree with me when I say that one feminine person isn't capable of handling shirt buttons successfully. I have a beautiful little diamond affair, but unfortunately it's a trifle too large for the buttonholes, so every morning the family assemble to assist me in buttoning the collar of my shirt waist. Of course I couldn't think of those horrid little white buttons, and I don't know any more about enlarging the buttonhole than I do about running a locomotive."

"Neckties are such bothers, too," continued the girl in blue as she twisted little wrinkles in her pretty forehead. "There is only one kind that I can manage at all, and that is the sort that hook on by a little loop. Four in hands make me frantic, and when I emerge from the struggle I and the tie both look as if we had been run through a clothes wringer. One of these white lawn stringy ties gets all crushed and hump before I begin to make the knot, and when I decide to wear a madcap one fastened on by two straps that hook in the back I have to prepare for a Delaarte exercise. It is quite impossible to tuck all that narrow strip of satin underneath one's collar without the assistance of a second person. Even then you stir up your ordinarily even temper and succeed in breaking the stiffness of your well starched collar."—Chicago Record.

Women in the Kansas School Elections.

Opponents of woman suffrage in Kansas have insisted that the women do not desire the ballot find that the returns

from the school elections held through out the state do not corroborate their claims. Reports received at the Populist and Republican women's headquarters from a majority of the counties show an increase of nearly 100 per cent in women's vote at these elections. The school elections were held only in the country districts, and the remarkable heavy vote shows plainly that the farmers' wives and daughters are abreast the equal suffrage movement in Kansas.

The opponents of equal suffrage have insisted that only a small per cent of the women in the towns and cities wanted to vote, and if left to the women in the country they would speedily squelch the suffrage question. Thursday's vote has completely nipped them, and they find themselves without an argument. Fully 75 per cent of the male vote of Kansas own, rent or labor on farms, and if the result of Thursday's elections indicate anything it is that the equal suffrage amendment to be voted on next year will carry by a big majority.—Tospeka Cor. Philadelphia Press.

Showing the Queen Is Mortal.

"Now, give me a cup of tea!" These were the first words uttered by Queen Victoria on her return to Buckingham palace after the jubilee procession. When she stepped into her carriage to go to the royal wedding the other day, her last words were these to the Duchess of Teck, "Now, mind you tell me about my dress!" It is said that the queen mislaid her bouquet at the last moment, which shows that she is both mortal and feminine—very. Whether she has become so accustomed to carrying a waterproof in the Highlands that the force of habit is strong upon her or for some other reason, the queen ordered her mackintosh to be stowed away in the carriage, though the day was hot and cloudless.—London Letter.

Wet the Head While Bathing.

Wetting the hair is very necessary when swimming. Many women never do so, as the care of their hair afterward is too great a trouble. In a number of cases the failure to do this has proven fatal from the rush of blood to the head and exposure to the sun. There has been such an instance in Hempstead harbor this summer. A young woman bathed in the heat of the noonday sun. Immediately after coming out of the water she complained of a severe pain in her head. That night the pains grew so much worse that the next day she was taken home. Within two weeks she died of brain fever, and the physicians ascribed it to her failure to wet her hair.—Brooklyn Eagle.

An American Dancer In London.

Loie Fuller has been in London, and some of the critics are now piling together the vocabularies they tore to tatters for her sake. One poor, lone man, all by his unaided self and in just two paragraphs, said that she was "wonderful, mystic, bewildering, undulating," that her draperies were of "enormous amplitude" and were "divinely diaphanous;" that she was "a fairy," "an iridescent dragon fly," "a fragment of a rainbow stolen between sun and shower," "a soap bubble," "a humming bird," "a coruscation," "a glittering gem of many facets," "a will of the wisp." Then he takes refuge in dashes.

Girls Going In For Fun.

The young ladies to the number of 100 have organized an association to provide entertainments. A progressive euchre party is to be held tomorrow evening, a donkey party this evening, tableaux next Tuesday and Friday evenings and masquerades on other dates. The society was thought necessary because of the scarcity of young men. Straw parties, horseback parties, dances, balls, wagon parties, tennis parties, moonlights, etc., will be of daily occurrence from now until the close of the season.—Montgomery Springs Cor. Baltimore American.

Bicycle Dresses.

If things keep on as they have been of late, the dress reformers will have to look to the women bicyclists as their leaders. From all sides come rumors of strange garments seen in a flash as a wheel woman spins past. One startled woman writes the following description of a vision she saw on a country road: "Gray was the color of her. Out over blonde to begin with and continuations that looked like Turkish trousers. Let me add that the sole impropriety about the costume is in my description of it."

Miss Ackerman's Feat.

The first woman, so far as known, to make a descent in a diving dress among the pearl fisheries of the Indian ocean was Miss Jessie Ackerman, the World's Woman's Christian Temperance union missionary. On her recent trip from Australia to Singapore the vessel she was on stopped for two days among the pearling fleet, and here Miss Ackerman went down 60 feet in the ocean's depths and returned in safety.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Miss Albeit Heald, who has been suggested as the Republican nominee for state superintendent of public instruction in Iowa, is 25 years of age and has for several years been a county superintendent of public schools and was last year appointed a member of the state board of education.

The latest "strike" in fashionable circles in Germany is distinctly original, as the unmarried belles and debutantes of garrison towns have refused to grace the military balls if so much attention is paid to the married women.

In Paris there are several women who are empowered by police permits to wear masculine clothing. These include a famous artist and several whose professional duties are arduous.

A famous French duchess rides with her friends in the morning attired in a fawn cloth coat and breeches disappearing into top boots of suede leather.

Mother Bickerdyke, whose services as nurse during the war are well known, lives now at Russell, Kan.

A WELL KNOWN SCULPTRESS.

The Only Woman In the Profession In Chicago.

Mrs. Helen Rankin Copp, the only professional woman sculptress in Chicago, has of course no claim to distinction that cannot be taken away. Mrs. Copp is the fortunate one, for she has other claims in the way of achievements in her art. She is an Illinoisian by birth, and by right belongs to the art capital and the metropolis of the state.



MRS. HELEN RANKIN COPP.

Mrs. Copp is still on the sunny side of 40 and has made her reputation within the last five years. She entered the Art Institute of Chicago in 1888, and having previously dreamed of becoming a painter, discovered on a brief trial that sculpture was her forte. She took up the study of modeling and the kindred one of anatomy with intense enthusiasm and application, overcame the thousand and one difficulties which confront the adult novice, and with a sacrifice of rest and comfort bore off the honors of her class for three successive years. In 1890 the first and only medal ever given by the institute for sculpture was awarded Mrs. Copp. She had accomplished by dint of hard labor alone the routine work of ten years in three.

At the time of entering the institute Mrs. Copp had been a wife 14 years. She was the mother of five children, four of whom had died in childhood. Her early life had been passed on the prairies under the usual trials of pioneer life.

The energy of Mrs. Copp's nature may be traced to her ancestry. She was descended from the Scotch and German races and her forebears on both sides had taken part in the struggles of the republic from the revolution down.

After finishing her studies at the institute Mrs. Copp opened a studio in Chicago. She has modeled many portraits of living people and also many ideal works. A statue in clay from her hands is on exhibition in the Illinois building.

EDITH HOWARD.

Tact and Unselfishness.

A pretty girl's story by this title gives briefly and broadly some idea of the fashion after which a sweet, graceful maiden may beautify the lives of those around her by her tact and unselfishness and the proverbially far-reaching little deeds of kindness, little words of love.

We older ones might take the same lesson to heart to our own profit and to the lasting good of our neighbors. There is a deal of talk nowadays about environment and its effect upon us. There is no talk at all about our effect upon our environment. It is still a subject for study.

When one goes away from home, for instance—goes to new people and surroundings—there are sure to arise opportunities when one can shed a little light, do a little good, teach a little, if it is only one's superior way of cutting a collar or doing up pickles. Against the most unpromisingly somber background the bit of color is most beautiful as it is most needed.

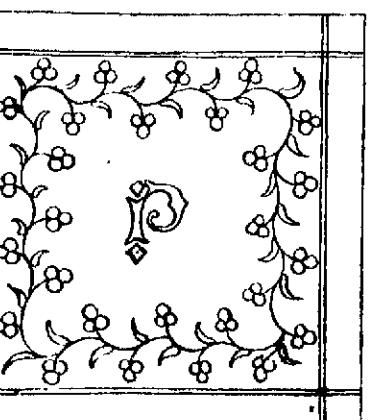
Nor should its delights be reserved for those strangers to whom we are only too likely to give our best and show our lovelier side. Neither, emphatically, should it all be reserved for home consumption. Both at home and abroad must the gleam of brightness shine out serenely—here again using the same analogy—all the more distinct if the rest be dark around it. We all admire cheerfulness so greatly and love readiness and willingness so dearly that it does seem a trifle peculiar that the most of us are so prone to wish those virtues to our fellows, and manage some way to get along without them for ourselves. If we should start out with the determination to be our homes' color and light we probably would not meet with any obstacle save those of circumstances. Our family would not object.

Except in this one way: A humorist spoke once a deep truth in some lively verses describing his fondness for his brother as such that he was determined to give him what he liked himself. The bit of color must not shine in people's eyes.

RUTH HALL.

Catskill, N. Y.

This design is embroidered on a hemstitched doily square of fine white linen. Just inside the line of hemstitching is a conventional pattern of trefoil running



around the four sides. This is worked in solid embroidery in light green wash silk. The initial in the middle is worked in a still lighter shade of the same color, so pale as to be almost white. These doilies are intended to be placed under water green finger bowls.

KATE CHASE.

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ALFRED DAVY, Principal. Only college in Northern Ohio devoted exclusively to Shortland and Typewriting. Circulars mailed. The Cleveland Shortland College Co. 64-66 Euclid Av.

THEY ARE PRIZE WINNERS

AND AS SUCH THEY WILL GO TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Ira M. Fisher and Miss Jennie Patterson, who were voted respectively the Most Popular Mechanic and the Most Popular Lady in Massillon, in the recent contest.



MISS JENNIE PATTERSON.

picture of the girl, in whose name such extraordinary efforts were made and in whose honor bon fires were built, three cheers given and general public interest shown. Miss Patterson is not a very large young woman, but is quite big enough to have a following of friends that ought to give satisfaction to anybody.

Ira W. Fisher is as good looking in a picture as he is in the flesh. Mr. Fisher intends to leave for Chicago tonight, and what he will not see will not be worth seeing. Mr. Fisher is the



IRA W. FISHER.

electrician in charge of the Massillon electric lighting station, and has worked himself from the ground up. He is the kind of a mechanic that works with his head as well as both his hands, and was voted the most popular mechanic by a majority big enough to satisfy anybody.

TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Some of the Advantages of the Most Desirable Route.

Of the railways centering at the World's Fair city none have better demonstrated ample ability and facilities for handling large crowds expeditiously, safely and comfortably than the Pennsylvania lines.

At all the stations mentioned will be found courteous employees who will cheerfully furnish any desired information and direct passengers to certain streets or avenues upon which their hotel or boarding house may be located. Visitors will find special information bureaus of these lines on the exposition grounds, one being located on Midway Plaisance, in the Adams Express Company's building, and another in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's individual exhibit building near the 64th street entrance. Time cards, maps, and any information pertaining to trains, can be obtained there. The city ticket office of the Pennsylvania lines is located at No. 245 South Clark street, corner Jackson, and at this office, as well as at the union passenger station on Canal street, between Adams and Madison streets, time cards and information can be obtained and sleeping car accommodations secured. Mr. H. R. Dering, assistant general passenger agent, will be found at No. 245 South Clark street, and an application addressed to him will be promptly responded to by that gentleman or one of his representatives to aid passengers in arranging details for a trip.

Rates over the Pennsylvania Lines for the World's Fair have been reasonable since its inauguration. The regular round trip rate to Chicago, good returning 30 days, is \$20.45 from Massillon. Some days before the opening of the Fair a round trip rate of \$13.75 was made from this point. This rate is for ticket good going at any time before October 31st and good returning until November 5th. Another special rate account of the World's Fair is in effect and has a ten days return limit. It is \$12.50 from Massillon. Besides the above there is a special excursion rate of \$9.50 round trip from Massillon for the special coach excursions run periodically and which are duly advertised. This is also a ten day limit rate. It will be seen that the concessions in fare have been arranged to suit all tastes and requirements, the privileges enjoyed being employed as a basis upon which to make the reductions, and considering the superior service and advantages offered, the reductions have been liberal. Information on the subject can be obtained from any Pennsylvania Line ticket agent, or by addressing F. Van Dusen, chief assistant general passenger agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

In view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, it is not reasonable to believe that it will also be of benefit to you?

A LETTER FROM THE FAIR.

One of Stark County's Citizens Sees Things and Writes About Them.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 1.—Having a few spare moments, I thought I would write up our travels to and at the great Fair. We boarded the train at Massillon in company with a number of jolly Massillonians, who made the ride during the entire day pleasant. We arrived at Englewood, our destination, at half past 9 o'clock Wednesday evening, and on Thursday morning started to see the sights. The first place we made for was the Ohio state building. Here we met a number of Stark county people, who all agreed that the building did not do our grand state justice. Ohio's display all through is not very flattering, and especially is this true of the mining department.

In this department the exhibit that took our eye most was the pictures of two of Stark county's distinguished citizens, Robert Bell, of Massillon, and the "statesman" of North Lawrence, John P. Jones, who are among the assistant mine inspectors for Ohio. For some reason unknown to the writer the picture of Ohio's first mine inspector, the man who made the model for all the others to pattern after, is conspicuous by its absence, though the familiar form of the Hon. Andrew Roy does grace the walls of the mining building.

Thursday being Illinois Day, the fair was really overcrowded, there being 245,000 paid admissions, which means nearly 300,000 people on the ground. Governor Altgeld and Mayor Harrison both made short addresses. Friday was colored people's day, and Fred Douglass made a scorching speech against the white people for their treatment toward his race. The colored procession made a very creditable display.

On Sunday we had the pleasure of listening to the great evangelist, the Rev. Dwight Moody, in the Haymarket theater, on the text, "Ye Must Be Born Again." The song service at this meeting was grand. Hundreds could not gain admission to the above meeting, and I am informed this is a frequent occurrence at all the Moody meetings.

THE EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

Regular Work Resumed After the Summer Adjournment.

The Massillon Equal Rights Association convened last Friday afternoon after its summer adjournment. The usual business was transacted, followed by discussion upon a method, work and study for the ensuing year. Some of the members who had visited the Columbian Exposition, gave their views concerning the work of the woman's board of managers, the woman's building and other interesting matters. The president then commented upon the unjust treatment of girl students by the Philadelphia public schools. While boys are prepared by those schools for entering colleges if they so choose, girls are restricted from the study of languages, and Latin and German freely taught to the boys are forbidden to the girls. Such a barbarous mode of procedure seems hardly possible in this day and generation, but was stated as a fact by two young women who had been pupils in the schools. Protests against the discrimination were so freely uttered that in a fine new building to be opened this fall, the board of education has graciously condescended to allow the languages to be taught to girls.

The president read an article from one of the little books belonging to a series of volumes edited by the women of New York state, consisting of representative literary work of New York women. It includes Charlotte Ramming with the works of Charlotte Ramming in London in 1759, and closing with pages of a translation of Herder just from the press, comprising the works of almost every author in the intervening 140 years. The women of this state have decorated and furnished the library to be placed in the library at the exposition until the close of the Fair, after which it will be permanently preserved in the state library at Albany. The article read was from the pen of Emma Willard, written in 1819 upon "A Plan for Improving Female Education." Mrs. Willard was a pioneer in the higher education of women and established at Troy a seminary for girls, which did most excellent work for that early time. An appropriate recognition of Mrs. Willard's work was presented to the woman's congress at the exposition.

Mrs. Willard's plea for the public endorsement of institutions for girls is especially interesting as setting forth the difficulties with which her sex must contend in acquiring an education in those days. Many of the reasons urged appear very curious to a reader of the present day, and compared with an article in the same book, written by Prof. Maria Mitchell of Vassar, the essay showed under a vivid light, the road women had to travel to attain the privilege of which Prof. Mitchell spoke. At the time in which Mrs. Willard wrote, there were no colleges for women existed in the United States, whereas now in addition to the six or eight large endowed institutions exclusively for girls, there are dozens of many of the largest and best universities are open freely to women and others are slowly

breaking on their hinges. Another fifty years' discrimination against sex in educational matters will exist only as a curiosity of history.

After adopting resolutions of condolence and sympathy in the recent affliction of some of the members, the meeting adjourned to the first Friday afternoon in October.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

President King of the D. V. Does Not Desire a Second Term.

Accompanied by Miss Winnie Treecott, of Alliance, National President Nelle A. King, National Secretary Bertha Martin and Mrs. George Kinne of the Daughters of Veterans left this morning for Indianapolis where the annual convention of their order is to be held next week during the time of the G. A. R. encampment.

The programme as mapped out for the Daughters is an elaborate and interesting one, and includes among other matters the reading of the annual reports of President King and Secretary Martin. On Monday evening the visitors to the convention will be entertained on the Kearsarge. On



NELLE A. KING.

Tuesday evening the ladies of Indianapolis will give them a reception. Wednesday evening the Daughters will themselves give a grand reception and on Thursday night a public installation of the national officers elected during the business meeting will take place. On Friday Miss King and Miss Treecott will leave Indianapolis and visit the World's Fair before returning home.

The annual election of officers it is expected will result in more excitement than has been characteristic of



BERTHA MARTIN.

any previous meetings of the order. Miss King said this morning that she would not be a candidate for reelection. There are several prominent Daughters who will not be averse to accepting the presidency of the order and the names of some of these have already been announced as candidates.

Literary Veterans.

Every one knows what the tontine system of life insurance is. A number of people pay equal sums of money into a pool, and the amount is put out at interest and the surviving subscriber takes the accumulated sum. Similarly every man of letters gradually comes to be joint owner with other persons of a mass of valuable literary material which cannot be used by any of the joint owners so long as the others survive. But if he outlives the rest it all becomes his, and he can do what he will with it, without fear of hurting any one's feelings or disclosing anything that would work injury to the living or to the memory of the dead. Who is there that writes and is still under 50 who will not admit that the stories he knows the best and are the best worth telling are those that he cannot tell because of the score of people still on earth who would strip the disguise from his characters and read as biography what he designed to have pass as fiction? Which of us does not think he might do a magnum opus if there were no lives in being to hinder?—Scribner's.

Rare Books, Not Old Ones, Are Valuable.

Age only gives value to comparatively few books. Hundreds of volumes printed in the seventeenth century are to be had at our second-hand shops at prices ranging from 10 to 25 cents apiece, and the average vellum of 350 years ago is worth 80 per cent less in the market today than is one of Hawthorne's or of Whitier's cunning little first editions printed between 1888 and 1842. Going over an English catalogue a few days ago, we made a note of the prices of items bearing dates from 1490 to 1510 and found that the 16 volumes offered for sale could be had for \$5.92, about 35 cents apiece. Not long ago, here in Chicago, a 24 volume edition of Melancthon printed in Amsterdam in 1490 was sold to the Armour Institute library for \$5. By actual weight and by actual measurement (for they were monstrous folios in double thick vellum) they were cheaper than coal by the ton or wood by the cord.—Chicago Record.

CURIOS OF FLORIDA

To Be Seen at the Columbian Exposition.

LIVE CHAMELEONS AS BREASTPINS.

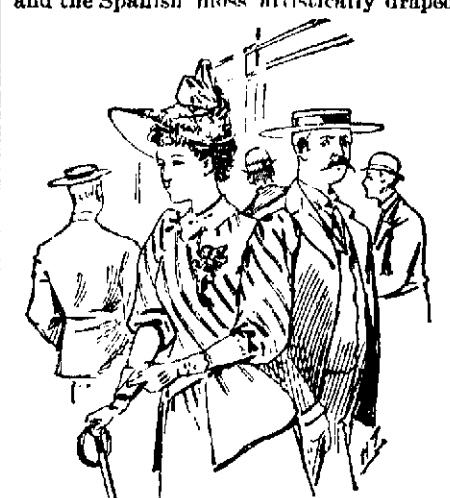
They Are Perfectly Harmless but Look Rather Uncanny—The Florida Building a Model of Old Fort Marion—The Creditable Exhibit Made by Oklahoma Territory—Interesting Statistics.

WORLD'S FAIR, Aug. 29.—[Special.]—Florida is arranging to have her day on or near Oct. 9, but her governor will not be here, certainly not officially or by invitation of the managers at any rate, though there is no law to forbid his coming as a private citizen. He has been a consistent and unyielding opponent of any action by the state, and the legislature did not appropriate a dollar. Some enterprising citizens raised a few thousand dollars and built here a model of old Fort Marion, which is said to be the only specimen of purely mediæval architecture in the United States. It is of one story, stands nearly in the centre of the group of state buildings, not far north of the Art Palace, and has as many visitors from other states as any state building on the grounds.

It is literally packed with curiosities of every kind—reptiles from the live chameleon to the stuffed alligator; antiquities from the first landing of the Spaniards to the last shot of the civil war; ferns, fruits, flowers and grasses, and a surprising array of objects of art and small manufactures. Many of the exhibits are of a very perishable nature, and the expense of restoring them is considerable, and as Florida fruit comes in late there can be no complete display even in October. Oranges will then be brought in the green state and will take on their yellow hue here. The story went about that small live alligators were sold in the building, with collar on and chain and pin attached and that some of the giddy wore them as breastpins; but the superintendent emphatically denies the allegation and sneers at the alligator. "The alligator is a scarce animal in Florida, sir, and we make no show of them," said he to me.

But live chameleons are for sale in plenty, and very curious little creatures they are. With a tiny gold ring around the body and a fairy-like gold chain attached the delicate little thing is fastened to the coat collar, vest or necktie and makes a lively but rather uncanny breastpin. They change color when frightened or excited and sometimes just for luck. On the dark purple velvet on which they are exposed for sale they generally maintain a dark, dull color, but even then one will occasionally turn a deep grass green and stay so for hours, for what reason nobody knows. They are perfectly harmless, of course, having neither teeth, claws nor stings, but still the instinctive dread of all reptile like creatures which we are supposed to inherit from the primordial monkeys makes most men hesitate to touch them, and the ladies often give a little feminine scream when one is handed to them.

The building is handsomely and appropriately finished in Florida woods, and in the only place where room can be found for social matters there is a piano. The open central court is beautified by palm, palmetto and pampa grass, and all around it every room is a museum. There are sponges, corals and sea fans of so delicate a texture that it seems a light wind might waft them away. There are shells of dozens of kinds and carved or littered in a style that is fine art. There are sea beans, star fish and alligator teeth in every conceivable form of jewelry, and fish scales wrought into hundreds of delicate and beautiful forms. Leather of alligator skin can be bought here at any desired quantity. All the grains and grasses, roots and fruits of Florida are shown in some form, with cotton and the cotton plant, the sugar cane and the Spanish moss artistically draped



LIVE CHAMELEON AS BREASTPIN.

from the ceiling. And lastly there is an immense coconut tree with its mass of fruit, just as it stood in its native Monroe county of the sub-tropical region. There is no educational exhibit, but there is a fine display of Florida papers containing glowing articles on the resources of the peninsula and some editorials on the financial situation which are the most moderate critic would call "vigorous." Truly, the men who got up this exhibit in spite of official opposition and legislative neglect deserve the highest credit.

Just north of Florida is a queer but attractive and lengthy structure which is a tri-territorial affair, New Mexico and Arizona in the ends and Oklahoma in the center. And Oklahoma has already developed a school of poetry and general literature. This is an interesting fact. In the hastily collected population are many people of fine literary attainments and a surprising large number of ladies skilled in many kinds of artistic work. The evidence appears in a fine cabinet of plaques and other ornamented ware and in many other delicate articles. Oklahoma's exhibit is nearly all in the Agricultural building and is quite creditable. No day has been set for this territory and as the legislature appropriated but \$15,000, her headquarters is but a modest affair, but as the territory is too new to be in the cyclone, the public will possibly stand a statistical paragraph. The territory is by far the smallest congress has ever created, having but 17,408 square miles, but the adjoining territory for which the government is now negotiating with the Indians and which is promised to Oklahoma, covers 18,400, and so the total of the coming state will be 35,808 square miles or about 23,000,000 acres.

They claim a present population of 145,000, and when the added territory shall have been settled as thickly as the present, as of course it will be soon after its opening, the total will be about 300,000. They call the climate "mild and equitable." When I traveled there in the summer I thought it hot; but the nights are always cool and delightful and in the day there is generally a refreshing wind. My guess was (in 1873-8) that one-half the land was fertile and capable of high cultivation, but settlement and plowing often show a much larger fertile area than appeared to one traveling over the unbroken prairie.

New Mexico and Arizona show the same queer array of cliff cities and Pueblo towns in small, of multi-colored minerals, crystals, garnets and other curious stones, of ancient weapons and modern curiosities so often described. In all these buildings one finds chiefly people from the eastern regions, as except the officials there are very few visitors indeed from the far southwest. Utah has a really fine building in front of which stands the bronze statue of Brigham Young, life size, and it's a good one. He stands as I have often seen him stand as a Mormon procession filed by, his massive head turned to one side and thrown back a little, supporting himself on a cane with one hand while the other seems to move as in a gesture of command. He was a remarkable man, a very remarkable man, indeed. The political and religious animosity rampant in



STATUE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Utah when I lived there caused me to under-rate him, but I now see that a man with that head and his immense physical potency would be a leader in any community. Like Abraham Lincoln he was a psychological freak. His parents were quite ordinary, his children are but a fair average and none of his ten brothers and sisters showed any talent whatever.

Of all the fine schemes suggested by this fair but two are as yet certain. San Francisco will undoubtedly have a mid-winter fair, to open Jan. 1 next, and Chicago will have a permanent museum composed of all the best things she can secure from the exposition. San Francisco has already organized, M. H. DeYoung is chosen director general, the legislature is appealed to to appropriate a little matter of \$500,000 or so and committees are at work to raise the rest. The city only expects 100,000 visitors from the east and foreign countries and surely so moderate a calculation should be realized. Indeed, I had an impression that that many usually went to California in the winter anyhow. Many exhibitors here have already agreed to go to San Francisco.

Chicago is actively pushing her arrangements for securing the pick of the exhibits and everything is to be completed by Oct. 9, which is to be Chicago day and the greatest of all the special days. When Illinois promised to have 500,000 here on her day Chicago raised her and promised 700,000, and taking an average on shrinkages to date I think it safe to bet on 250,000. Of course all the display will be in Jackson park, as otherwise it would not boom the fair. First will be the parade of states and it is expected that each state will send here a representative beauty from each of its counties. If they do, we shall see over 3,000 of the loveliest ladies in the world, which, in the language of Barnum, will alone be worth the price of admission. Each of the large cities are to be represented in like manner by one or more young men.

When all these, in uniform, have ridden through the main avenues and gathered in the court of honor there will be patriotic music, including a national anthem by an immense choir. At dark the historic march will begin. The floats will represent old Fort Dearborn, the massacre of 1812, the organization of the city, the growth and all the important scenes in the development of this region, besides Chicago's relations with other states and foreign people. All this, and ten times as much more, will close with a grand display of fireworks (so they assure us) than was ever before presented. For the great piece showing Chicago as she was on the worst night of the great fire the talent of the pyrotechnic world will be exhausted. It is even alleged that railroad managers have got excited and interested and will do something handsome in the way of special rates.

It has hitherto been a matter of great pride that the crowds came and went without quarrels and almost without accidents, and even the sensational reporters concluded that there was no longer any unsophisticated "hayseeds" to furnish material for "some hot copy." But recently the record has been broken. Two farmers, leaving the gas and went to bed, one to sleep, the other to take a nap, that at took two seasons to get his tongue out of his mouth. The vector has been clubbed almost to death by a policeman for merely giving him a satiny reply, and several have been badly injured by getting off the cable cars backwards. It was published last spring that 2,000 English and other foreign thieves had come over to harvest the fair, to which some envious New Yorker retorted that it was to be hoped they had return tickets, for Chicago would rob them of every cent they had. Well, if they came they missed it, for there has not been stealing enough during the whole fair to support one family in any generous style. The fine-deeds American has evidently learned how to travel and take care of himself, especially herself. J. H. BEADLE.

Fishermen's Day. Followers of Isak Walton will have an other opportunity to celebrate at the fair, for the officials have set apart Sept. 19 and 20 as fishermen's day, with the object of affording to the great fishing interest of the world a special opportunity to assemble in congress at the World's fair. A special programme of entertainment will be provided, one feature of which will be a procession of fishing boats of all kinds, from the skin kayak of the Esquimaux and the dugout and catamaran to the whaleboat.

AMERICA'S CROQUET CHAMPION.

A Seventeen-year-old Boy Is the Proud Holder of That Title.

The croquet champion of America for the year 1893 is Willie Knecht, a 17-year-old Matawan (N. J.) schoolboy who has not even a suspicion of down on his upper lip. Knecht made his debut as a wielder of the mallet and maul of the ball in 1891 at the Norwich (Conn.) croquet meet. At that time, being entirely unknown as a player, he was of course assigned to the third division, but he proved that he was out of his class and earned promotion to the next higher grade by defeating every one of his opponents with ridiculous ease. During his second year Willie duplicated his success of 1891, winning from every man he met and being advanced to the first division, besides being awarded a handsome gold badge. At the championship meet of the present year he was obliged to meet Johnson, Smith, Jacobus, Strong, Germond and all the other strong men developed during the last decade, but he seemed to experience little or no difficulty in winning from them. As this was done with very short preliminary practice, the achievement is the more noteworthy.

Knecht is an enthusiastic bicyclist and is said to have covered more than 2,500 miles on his wheel this season.

"Papa" Anson's Preparations.

Anson is just now attracting much attention by an evident design to sit young blood in search of timber for next year's team. Within the last few weeks he has signed four new pitchers, two second basemen, several new outfielders, and is ready to negotiate with a few dozen miscellaneous players. It is not safe to bet that a year from now the Chicago team will not be as near the top in the race as it is at present near the bottom.

Her Residence.

"So you are going to make a flying trip to Chicago?" said one young man to another.

"I think I shall have to."

"You'll visit the World's fair, won't you?"

"Of course. She lives there."—Washington Star.

Willie—Yes, I had quite a discussion with me barber, don't you know, whether it was better to shave up or down.

Miss Gertrude—I suppose in your case the only possible course was the latter.

—Brooklyn Life.

Nothing Else Appropriate.

"What shall we name him, Hiram?" said the wife and mother.

The poor, honest, hardworking husband and father looked at his fourteenth cherub, blinking helplessly in its cradle, and sighed.

"I think, Mary Jane," he said, "we'll call him Dennis."—Chicago Tribune.

For All Blood Diseases.

"My son had an abscess in his ear, that discharged two quarts of matter. Dr. Lindy's Blood Searcher cured him."—J. F. BROOKS, Evansville, O.

W. S. Linscott, Niles, O., had a complaint for thirty years, and "Lindy's Blood Searcher" cured him. Isn't it wonderful?

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DOCTOR LINDYSE'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Never Fails

ELY'S Cream Balm For CATARRH THE POSITIVE CURE.

ELY BROTHERS, 64 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

COLEMAN, THE RELIABLE JEWELER,

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WE CAN SUIT YOU

Prices Lower than the Lowest

Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, Clocks, Gold Pens

Musical Instruments, Etc.

COLEMAN'S 5 Erie Street

"The Prince of India,"

[By Lew Wallace.

The above is the title of a new book by the author of "Ben Hur" which will be published August 15, 1893. Advance orders received at 50 cts.

BAHNEY-SPALDING CO.,

Booksellers. 20 East Main Street.

THE FARM LEDGER.

The publishers have secured at great expense

A Premium for its Country Readers

Which will be given to every new subscriber and to every old subscriber who renews with extra cost. The premium is a Farm Ledger designed especially for this purpose.

It Contains

a time book, and is so ruled and provided with printed directions as to enable every farmer to keep his accounts in business-like form, and to know at the end of six or twelve months just where he stands.

The price of this Ledger is one dollar.

It cannot be obtained by itself for less than that sum.

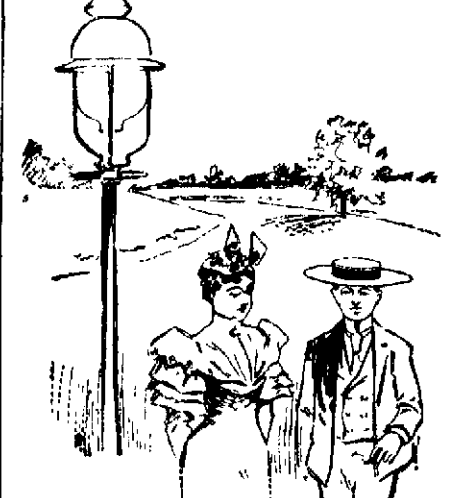
The price of The Weekly Independent is also one dollar

The publishers give both for the price of one, when taken together.

THE INDEPENDENT CO.

MASSILLON, O.

An Inevitable Conclusion.



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Miss Gertrude—I suppose in your case the only possible course was the latter.

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DAILY FOUNDED IN 1889

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
12 North Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

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COUNTING ROOM—GO ONE RING

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is delivered to subscribers in the city and surrounding towns at 10 cents per week. By mail, postage free, \$5 per year; \$2.50 for six months. THE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT, by mail, \$7.00 per year; 75 cents for six months; 50 cents for three months.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1893.

Victory continues to perch on the banner of our base ball club

It begins to look as if the anti silver strength of the senate stood at about 31 to 21 for.

Ex Senator John J. Ingalls will be after Senator Puffer's seat when the time comes around.

Emin Pasha is reported to be dead, his head having been cut off and his body devoured by the Arabs.

Secretary Hoke Smith is a big man; but he has discovered that he is not so big as Public Sentiment.

After a season of indigestible literary trash, the change to Lew Wallace's "Princes of India" is wholesome and enjoyable.

What a fuss they are making over in England about the passage of the home rule bill by the House of Commons, when it is a foregone conclusion that the bill will be rejected in the House of Lords.

Governor Flower, of New York, says: "The tide has turned. Within ten days hoarded money will flow out again and there will be an abundance of cheap money for business, new enterprises and wage workers."

Has not Akron district assembly No. 47, composed of many of the working people of this vicinity, gone out of its way and set a dangerous example in commending the pardon of the Chicago Anarchists by the demagogue governor, Altgeld?

Governor Flower, of New York, refused to accept a special train to Chicago, offered him by the New York Central road. He said that he thought the state should pay for all it required and that its officers should do the same.

THE INDEPENDENT knows nothing of the merits of the business controversy between Messrs. Roberts and Phelps, of Alliance, both newspaper men in that town. This paper merely published the facts of record. The controversy must take care of itself.

Congressman Harter is now reported to be a believer in reciprocity. And it was reciprocity that our Democratic brethren were denouncing as a "fraud" about two years ago. It is said that Mr. Harter will urge the placing of agricultural implements and of flour on the free list, providing other countries do the same.

Who cares anything about Dr. Kirt's "record" on the silver question? He is not a public man in any real sense. He is merely a congressional accident, and the only circumstances worthy of note, in his case, is that he voted against the Wilson bill, thus misrepresenting his constituents, and antagonizing the President.

Had President Harrison exerted the proper influence with his party the country would have been spared the Sherman law.—New York World.

Fudge. The Sherman law was the best possible legislation that could be obtained at that time, and it was the Democrats in congress who compelled that sort of a compromise.

Rowdism on the street railways must be frowned down, whether exhibited by patrons or employees. In this respect some of the conductors have been known to err. Very often temperate language will restore order when a violent outburst and show of authority merely precipitates a difficulty. There is some complaint, too, that motormen are not careful to strike their gongs when running down the Main street hill, with heavily loaded trains.

The city of Newark wants the monument which now stands in front of the Ohio building at the World's Fair. The state legislature provided that it should be planted in the grounds of the state capital but the Newarkites think it would be a wise move to plant it on the permanent camping ground of the O. N. G., near that city.—Mansfield Shield.

By all means give it to Newark. Plant trees about it carefully, and creeping vines, so that it may not be seen. Art has a right to weep in the presence of that monument.

In no other country in the world is honest labor more honestly respected. In no other country is a day set aside each year, on which labor is celebrated from within and without labor's circles. Daniel Webster said in 1824: "Labor in this country is independent and proud. It has not to ask the patronage of capital, but capital solicits the aid of labor." It is a good and

wholesome thing for all conditions of men to live in mutual respect, sacrificing nothing to each other's independence, and cultivating the religion of reason as applied to their common affairs. It is not likely that on Monday any great problems will be taken up and solved, and the best wish for the day is that all the participants in the sports may heartily enjoy a few hours of restful recreation.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

Banker Benedict professes to be bored by the talk about the President's health.

"Too much has been said and printed about this matter," said Mr. Benedict. "If the same operation that was performed upon President Cleveland had been performed upon you or me, not one word would have been said, written or printed about it. Since it was necessary to pull one of the President's teeth, we concluded to have it done aboard the yacht, where there was perfect quiet and where there were fresh air and good light in plenty. Rather than sit down in an old dentist's chair in a little office in town on a hot summer day, the President came aboard my boat and there's all about that."

This is all very well but is not wholly plausible. If it was but a simple dental operation why was there need to carry off three professional men, and maintain such tremendous secrecy? Beside, there is the physician's statement disproving what Mr. Benedict says. That grave trouble was apprehended, and ward off, so it is hoped, does not admit of serious contradiction now.

MR CLEVELAND'S ILLNESS.

All doubt has been removed as to the fact that President Cleveland underwent a surgical operation last June while on board E. O. Benedict's yacht, and that teeth, tissue and bone were removed. Whether this was an operation attempted to remove simple trouble or was intended to check a malignant growth remains to be settled. Whether it is better that the country should be compelled to speculate upon the gravity of the case or be given the benefit of an official statement is open question. Cases are rare indeed when any good is accomplished by excessive secrecy.

Dr. Mackenzie attempted to hoax the world, in the case of the late Emperor Frederick, but in that instance the professional falsehood was required to enable Frederick to succeed to the throne; otherwise the constitutional objection to a monarch suffering from necessarily fatal disease would have prevented his becoming Emperor. It is thought if not believed, that Mr. Cleveland is the victim of sarcoma. If this be true a return of the trouble might be expected four months after the first operation. The President's present healthful appearance gives rise to the hope that there will be no return in his case.

MR. WEARSTLER TALKS.

County Commissioner Wearstler doth protest too much. He talks not wisely but too well. Mr. Wearstler has been to Alliance and his visit led to this in the Review:

"Relative to the purchase of Berea stone instead of Massillon stone Mr. Wearstler stated that they would have preferred to use Massillon stone but found it out of the question for the style of building that was contemplated. Massillon stone was not of uniform color, and on asking the superintendent point blank as to whether or not he could furnish sufficient stone of the same color he had admitted that it could not be done.

"As to the card of the stone cutters from Canton he had little to say. They did not deal with the stone cutters, the contractor had entire charge of the labor. The contractor who would remodel the court house had fifty of his own men that he would bring with him if the home stone cutters decided to make trouble. It was the intention, however, to use home labor as fully as possible. Their statement that they had never delayed county work was incorrect. Last fall they delayed the work on the county work house until it became necessary to discontinue work entirely and roof it over for the winter. The contractor did his best to get the necessary help. They would neither do it themselves nor allow non-union men to work."

If, as Mr. Wearstler says, the commissioners do not deal with the stone cutters but with the contractor, why did he advance the plea that Stark county cutters make trouble, when the question was first raised? The "color" of Massillon stone was not thought of until long afterward. In fact all of the excuses thus far advanced sound false and hollow, and do not stand the test of close inspection. It should not be forgotten that the commissioners are spending more money than Massillon stone would cost, to get a poorer thing.

STAGNATION IN COLORADO.

Of course the depression of the silver market has a local effect, that causes national regret. However, the fortunes of the individual must not be allowed to imperil those of the nation. Professor Edward A. Bemis draws this faithful picture of the western stagnation:

Aside from this observation of the cost of silver mining, it is noted that Colorado is now suddenly prostrated in an industrial way, more completely than has ever happened to any other state, unless it be Nevada. Failures of stores on every hand, countermanding of all Eastern orders, wholesale discharge of men, great one in every part of the state. Those who manufacture for the Silver States, whether it be

mine machinery, or canned goods, or clothing, or hosts of other things, may count on a permanent stagnation, unless silver rises to from 35 cents to \$1.00. Holders of mortgages and railroad and other securities of this section will similarly lose. The Denver and Rio Grande Southern, running 160 miles from Durango to Ridgeway, lost two thirds of its receipts in July, and is now in the hands of a receiver. The falling off in aggregate receipts in the entire Denver and Rio Grande system during the third week in July, the last week for which returns are at hand, was 42 per cent. over the corresponding week of last year. An equal falling off is supposed to have occurred on the Colorado Midland and some other parts of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system. The loss on the Union Pacific, Central and Northern Pacific has been undoubtedly large in the mountain divisions. Instead of the usual daily coal output of 250 tons in the Durango district, there was only an output of 100 tons the last of July, with a prospect of shrinkage of much below that soon.

There is little work on the farms the moment the mines are closed, for irrigation, distance and heavy grades prevent Colorado farm and coal mine products from being much sold out of the state.

THE ASYLUM CONTRACT.

Awarded to Lomax & Stoyle—Amount \$24,500.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 5.—The trustees of the Massillon asylum met here yesterday, after having submitted to the attorney general the bids received August 30 for furnishing all materials and performing all labor necessary to erect the foundations and basements for the administration building, dining room building and kitchen and bakery building. The contract was awarded to Lomax & Stoyle, of Mansfield, for \$24,500. Yost & Packard, the architects, say, "work is to begin at once." THE INDEPENDENT of Saturday printed a tip, suggesting that the Mansfield firm would win. Another contract, equally large, will be let on September 12.

TWO IN ONE DAY.

Dr. J. F. Gardner Has Two Labor Day Accidents.

Even had he desired to Dr. J. F. Gardner, of West Brookfield would have found little time Monday to join the other residents of the United States in taking a holiday. Shortly after 9 o'clock in the morning, he was called to attend a miner named John Blantz, Sr., of Brookfield, who while engaged in "bearing in," at the Krause mine No. 2, was caught under a mass of falling coal and had the middle of his left thigh broken, beside sustaining injuries to his back, among them being a cut of four inches in length. The injuries will not likely prove fatal. Blantz is 60 years of age. About five years ago his son died at Elton, from the effects of injuries received in a mine. Later in the day Ben. Walters, aged 20, a son of John Walters who resides north of East Greenville, was brought to Dr. Gardner's office almost dead from the loss of blood. The young man had been hunting with some companions south of Dalton, and at about 2 o'clock stopped to rest. He placed one end of his gun on a log and rested the weapon against his arm. The gun slipped off the log and in striking the ground discharged, tearing the flesh from the outside of one of his arms, making a wound four inches in length by two and one-half in breadth. Had there been much more delay in reaching the physician's office, young Walters would surely have bled to death.

CHURCH ORGANIZATION.

Important Meeting of the First Methodist Church.

At the quarterly meeting of the congregation of the First Methodist church, Saturday evening, the church organization for the following year was effected as follows:

Trustees—Dr. T. C. Miller, E. B. Leighley, O. B. Allman, S. C. Bowman, Chas. Oberlin, David Reed, Henry Shriver, J. K. Merwin.

Stewards—David Reed R. S., N. H. Willaman, J. J. Hoover, W. H. Kreiter, Henry Shriver, J. B. Wert, Jacob Spuhler, Chas. Oberlin, Noble Lowery.

Estimating Committee—David Reed, W. H. Kreiter, Henry Shriver.

Visitors—C. B. Allman, Miss Helen Johnson, T. H. Smith.

Sunday School Committee—Miss Mattie Corne, Mrs. Jennie Shafer, Wm. Johns, C. M. Bartruff.

Tract cause—Wm. Smith, John E. Johns, Mrs. Royer.

Education—Miss Susie Graybill, Geo. Kinney, Charlotte Smith.

Music—David Reed, W. H. Kreiter, Miss Corne, Dr. T. C. Miller, O. B. Allman.

Temperance—Board of Stewards, Church extension—Morris Royer, Miss N. Wiseman, Harvey B. Smith.

Parsonage—J. B. Wert, Henry Shriver, E. B. Leighley.

Officers freedmen's aid—Judson Farrell, Clifford Manley, Myrtle Leighley, Mamie Cassler, Arletta Yost.

A C. L. & W. FATALITY.

John Prosser, who resides at Canal Dover, was killed by train No. 42 on the C. L. & W. road, Saturday evening, between New Philadelphia and Canal Dover. Prosser had gone to the former city to see the game between the Russell, of this city and the Nile team, and undertook to walk home along the track. He lived about an hour after the engine struck him. Another man, named Petty, was killed on the same road, Sunday afternoon, at Tippecanoe. He was caught by an engine while crossing a bridge.

Ohio Day at Chicago.

For Ohio Day at the World's Fair, September 14th, the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad Co. will sell round trip excursion tickets, good going September 13th, and will be good to return up to and including September 22. Tickets good going and returning in day coaches only. One fare for the round trip.

A VERY SMOOTH JOB.

AND IT WILL COST MONEY IN EXACT PROPORTION

Some More Facts About the Court House Stone Contract Whereby the Taxpayers are to be the Losers of a Large Sum, and Stark County Labor Deprived of Work

CANTON, Sept. 6.—There are still some things in the commissioners' extraordinary contract that have not been exposed, and which require explanation. It is known that by this job the county binds itself to pay \$1,000 more for Berea stone than Massillon stone would have cost. The fact has not been ventilated, however, that the specifications were framed to exclude Massillon stone if possible by requiring the material to be smoothly dressed.

The reason for this is plain. Berea stone is sawed at the quarry, and delivered in perfect cubes, while the Massillon quarries are not provided with sawing machinery, since their product is usually preferred undressed. Therefore, in order to get in a bid upon Massillon stone, it was necessary to figure in the cost of dressing the six sides of each block, by hand, and in spite of all this disadvantage, the price was lower than that of the Berea stone by \$1,000. Had the specifications provided for the usual rock face finish, like that on the First M. E. churches of Canton and Vassillon, and indeed all the best stone buildings, Massillon stone would have been the cheaper by from eight to ten thousand dollars.

The taxpayers can figure that they are being mulcted of about that sum, at the very least, to secure a building far less elegant in appearance, than one finished otherwise would cost, at the same time depriving home labor of a large sum in full time. Labor organizations, farmers, and all classes of citizens should rise up to rebuke this outrage, which, at the very best, is of doubtful legality.

HE WANTS A RECEIVER.

The case of Sebastian Souhalter against Cyrus O. Brown was filed in court this morning. The plaintiff claims that on July 17, 1893, he and the said defendant entered into partnership in the saloon business in East Main street, Massillon, and since that time said defendant has been constantly under the influence of intoxicants and utterly unfit to transact business, and furthermore states that the habit of Brown has hurt the business of the saloon so that it is now unprofitable. Therefore, the plaintiff prays that the partnership now existing be adjudged dissolved and a receiver appointed, and after the payment of all debts that the balance of the proceeds be equally divided. Attorney J. O. Garrett represents the plaintiff.

ENTRIES FOR THE RACES.

The following entries have been made in the races, which will be given by the Canton Driving Association, at the fair grounds on Friday afternoon:

3.15 trot—Ed Langenbach, Philip Atkins, John Bart, John Warin, J. H. Rice, J. G. en, John Lyon, W. H. Bloomfield, and E. Vauansteran.

Double team race—Kider and Miller, Shterzer and Fry and others. This race will be an open event.

2.30 pace—L. Bastler, J. Melbourne, A. Nunnemaker, Dr. Carns, George Bank and J. Brubaker.

3.37 trot—Henry Sinnock, Dr. Catlin, John Morford, Abe. Keller, George Squires and O. M. Clay.

The pony running race will be free for all.

A CLOTHING HOUSE CLOSED.

The Eagle Clothing Company's store in the Wernet block was closed last night by Sheriff Kridner. Eight demands were executed in favor of various firms against Isaac Mendelson, amounting in all to \$5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Massillon, third ward—Geo. Scherer to Conrad and Oberlin, lot No. 1,167.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Samuel K. Shannon and Ora J. Eckert, of Massillon; and Lewis Hahn and Sarah Mariner, of Waynesburg.

Charles A. Kridner has been appointed administrator of the estate of Samuel Kridner, of Tuscarawas township.

Althof and Boing were arraigned before Mayor Cassidy this afternoon, and pleaded not guilty to the charge of assault with intent to kill. Their trial has been set for Thursday morning.

CANTON, Sept. 5.—An affidavit was filed in police court this morning, signed by Conductor Jacob Humbach and Motorman Fred Eish, of the interurban, charging Herman Althof and W. F. Boing, of Massillon, with assault with intent to kill. The men will be given a hearing by Mayor Cassidy this afternoon at 2 o'clock. On last Saturday night Althof and Boing mounted the interurban car which leaves Canton for Massillon at 9:30, and were greatly under the influence of liquor. The car had no sooner left Canton than these men began to use profane and abusive language, and when the car reached the lake curve they became so vulgar that Conductor Humbach stopped the car and ordered the offenders off. They refused to obey, and Humbach forcibly ejected them. No sooner had they reached the ground than Althof whipped out a revolver and pointed it directly at the conductor and attempted to get on the car, threatening to shoot if interfered with. Motorman Eish, seeing the danger Humbach was in, leaped from the car to lend assistance. He sprang to the ground directly behind Althof, and would have felled him with the switch crank had not the latter noticed the move, and wheeling like a flash, fired the revolver directly at Eish.

The motor man dodged in time to escape being hit. Humbach with a great show of nerve drew his mace and attacked the men but was covered by the smoking revolver in the hands of Althof before getting in an effective blow. The drunken men again mounted the car and again they were thrown off by Humbach; this time however the car was started and the men were left behind. On the return trip Conductor Humbach with the assistance of the deputy sheriff who happened to be on the car, handcuffed the men placed them in the Canton city jail.

A license to wed has been granted to Lavern Fickinger and Jennie A. Serve, of North Industry.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuscarawas township—John Peter Kulla to John Price, one acre, \$500. Lawrence to township—John Hackett to Thomas Davis, lot No. 110, \$250.

CANTON, Sept. 2.—Wallace H. Phelps, editor of the Alliance Review, has petitioned the common pleas court for judgment against William W. Roberts, proprietor of the Alliance Critic, in the sum of \$4,000. The plaintiff sold the defendant a plant known as the Leader Printing Company, of Alliance, valued at \$4,000, and was to receive as payment for same, 62 shares in the Springfield Machine Company, of Springfield, O. The defendant, it is claimed, represented the firm's assets on hand to be worth \$50,000. The plaintiff has ascertained that the company has an indebtedness of \$29,000, and its present assets not worth \$5,000. Therefore he claims to have been damaged to the amount of \$4,000.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Jacob Anlenbacher and Cora Feterow, of Beach City; Joseph W. Wiloth and Mrs. Frances Smith, of Lake, O.; William E. Davis and Margaret Ada Barrow, of Sugar Creek township.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Massillon, second ward, Nellie H. Gardner and Daniel S. Gardner to J. F. Gardner, lot No. 208, \$2,500.

THE CONTRACT NOT LET.

IRREGULARITIES IN THE BIDS TO BE CONSIDERED.

The Asylum Trustees Meet Here to Open Bids for Construction—Questions for the Attorney General—The Bids Favorable—Massillon Stone Sure to Win.

The trustee of the Eastern Ohio insane asylum arrived in Massillon this morning for the purpose of opening the bids received August 30 for furnishing all materials and performing all labor necessary to erect the foundations and basements for the administration building, dining room building and kitchen and bakery building. Eight bids were received, and the board retired to the parlors of the Hotel Conrad at 10 o'clock for consultation with Architect J. W. Yost. Mr. Yost brought with him large colored sketches of the administration building, power house, water works, laundry, kitchen and workshop, all of which were examined with interest and admiration. While there is absolutely no similarity in the different buildings, they all possess certain qualities which will blend admirably together.

The administration building is the bright particular gem in this "diadem of jewels." Its exterior dimensions are 90x160, and its design is that of the French chateau style. A beautiful and imposing entrance is provided, and the effect is as striking as that of the handsome New York building at the World's Fair.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock the trustees adjourned, and announced that there would be no letting today, owing to the apparent technical irregularity of two of the bids. These will be submitted to the attorney general immediately, and the trustees will meet again, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in Columbus, to award the contract.

Bids for the work complete, were received from John Minehar, Massillon; Lomax & Stoyle, Mansfield; Probst Construction Company, Chicago; G. W. Doerzsch, Sandusky; Herbert Gilbert, Newark; Floto Brothers, Steubenville; and Fisher & Collins, Columbus. John B. Snyder made a bid upon the excavating. Each bid was accompanied by a bond for 25 per cent. of the amount of the bid, that contract would be entered into should the bid prove acceptable, and it is probable that a bond for 50 per cent. of the amount of the contract, will be required of the successful bidder.

Of the seven complete bids, five were within the architect's estimate, which is a little under \$30,000. The difference between the highest and the lowest bids is ten thousand dollars. The trustees regard the figures with great favor. All the estimates were based upon the use of Warthorst & Co.'s Massillon stone, and that feature of the case may be regarded as settled. Berea stone may be used in small quantities, but for footers—paving stones being required for this purpose. While the trustees are extremely reticent as to the bids, inquiries concerning the Mansfield firm hint that their proposal is the subject of especial thought.

TO BE EXTENDED THIS FALL.

General Agent Killinger of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company met the asylum trustees this morning, and afterwards stated explicitly that the street railway extension to the asylum site would be completed early this fall.

Burns Wants to Fight.

Mike Burns, of Navarre, was in the city on Saturday evening, looking for a certain workman in this city, who came here recently from the West, and circulated a report to the effect that he will meet Burns or any other workman in the next six months. Mike, who has for the past six months been working on the railroad, is much reduced in flesh, and claims to be in perfect condition. "I am anxious to meet this man," said Burns, "and would like to hear from him as soon as possible."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Newman.

Mrs. Jennie Reese and family have returned home after a week's visit with relatives in New Philadelphia.

Cass H. Roderick and Mordcael Davis made a business trip to Alliance on Monday of last week.

Wm. Findley, wife and daughter, Maggie, have returned home from the World's Fair loaded down with sights.

Labor Day exercises at Massillon attracted a large number of our people to that city on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Prosser are spending this week with their old friends, Mr. and Mrs. John Bingham, at New Philadelphia.

Forrest mine failed to pay on regular pay day and as a result no work at their mine since.

Samuel Rummis and Joseph Smith returned on Monday from South Wales, where they enjoyed their summer vacation. They return looking the better for the trip and the salt water.

E. W. Dehoff, as member of the board of education for this district, has succeeded in having our building repaired, painted inside and out and giving the house a complete renovation. The work will prevent school commencing until October 1st. Mr. Dehoff deserves the thanks of all our householders for his untiring efforts.

Thomas James, one of our oldest residents, died at his late home on Saturday, September 2, 1893, at the advanced age of 88 years, 2 months and 22 days. His body was laid to rest in the Newman cemetery on Monday at 3 o'clock p. m. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. James Lister, of North Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. George Parker, of Mineral Ridge, O., and Thomas Thomas, of Sippo, were the only relatives the old man had to attend his funeral. Peace be unto his ashes.

A great many of our Baptist friends attended the Wooster circuit annual association meeting at Greenford, and all report a good time.

J. D. Evans went to Osnaburg on his wheel Saturday, and returned on Monday.

Norman A. Hall, of Massillon, on the death of Thomas James, took possession of the homestead, and moved his effects there on Tuesday.

Mrs. Ira Fisher and family, of Massillon, are visiting relatives at this place while Mrs. Fisher's popular husband is enjoying the hospitalities extended him at the World's Fair. James Ralston, of this place, accompanied Mr. Fisher to the great show.

East Greenville.

E. G. Bowers and Harry Hershey are at the World's Fair this week.

Ben Walters, while hunting on the Roebuck farm, accidentally shot himself through the arm. Dr. Gardner, of West Brookfield, dressed the wound.

Miss Lucinda McGrill left for Iowa this week.

Will Davis, R. T. Price's popular clerk, was married at Navarre, Sunday, to Miss Barnes, of Akron.

Mrs. Hartel, of Smithville, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. A. L. Young.

Elton Echoes.

Mr. Will Bidle, who moved to Akron a year ago to work in the shops, came back last week and will move on his farm as soon as the renter's time is out.

The vacant houses in Elton are being filled pretty rapidly.

Last Friday night Tillie, the 7 years old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Eyrick, died of malignant diphtheria. She was buried on Saturday. Two of the other children have it in a milder form. There will be memorial services later at the church when the family is rid of the scourge.

Miss Grace Fichter, who was visiting her aunt, Mrs. Davis Thomas, returned home to West Brookfield last week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Galehouse, of Doylestown, came down last Saturday to visit Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Baughman and their relatives in general, but especially to see the little baby girl who has come to stay with Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Beck. Mr. Galehouse returned home Monday, while Mrs. Galehouse stopped off at Massillon to visit her cousin, Mrs. Henry Huber.

The McFarren Sunday school picnicized with the Methodist and Lutheran schools at West Lebanon and a very pleasant time was the verdict of the children.

Mrs. Ruth Beals spent several days last week with her daughter, Mrs. H. I. Boughman.

Mrs. Harry Wertz and children, who have been visiting her mother, Mrs. Harold, returned to Orrville Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Christ. Harold and a number of their relatives gathered at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Baughman, Sunday.

In Four Palace Cars.

The remainder of J. S. Coxey's blooded horses arrived from Dixiana Saturday night over the P. F. W. & O. road in four special Arms' palace cars. There were sixty-seven horses in the consignment, all handsome looking animals, and they were taken at once to their new home on the Mathie farm, near Canal Fulton, which Mr. Coxey has leased, and where he will be glad to show them to visitors.

Kenyon Military Academy at Gambier, O., is a select home school for boys. Great care is taken to exclude bad boys. It is much the oldest, largest, and best equipped boarding school for boys in the state. Send for its catalogue.

More Misplaced Courtesy.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Judge Ewing today refused to hear arguments in a motion to set aside Judge Goggins' order continuing the proceedings in the Olmstead World's Fair injunction case for sixty days. He says it would be a breach of judicial courtesy against Goggins. The latter's decision keeps the fair open on Sundays.

Their Identity Disclosed.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The youngest of two women supposed to have been murdered by Mrs. Paul Halliday at Burlington, and hid in a barn, was the daughter of Robert Halliday, granddaughter of missing Paul Halliday, and comes from Providence, R. I.

Physicians Puzzled.

Many persons are unable to sleep on their left side. The cause has long been a puzzle to physicians. Metropolitan papers speak with great interest of Dr. Franklin Miles, the eminent Indiana specialist in nervous and heart diseases, who has proven that this habit arises from a diseased heart. He has examined and kept on record thousands of cases. His New Heart Cure, a wonderful remedy is sold at Z. T. Baltzly's. Thousands testify to its value as a cure for Heart Disease. Mrs. Chas. Benoy, Loveland, Colo., says its effects on her were marvelous. Elegant Book on heart disease free.

Among the incidents of childhood that stand out in bold relief, as our memory reverts to the days when we were young, none are more prominent than severe sickness. The young mother vividly remembers that it was Chamberlin's Cough Remedy cured her of croup, and in turn administers it to her own offspring and always with the best results. For sale by Morgantahler & Heister.

Booklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Oint, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Miles' Nerve & Liver Pills.

Act on a new principle—regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Miles' Pills speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequalled for men, women, children. Smallest, mildest, surest; 50 doses 25 cts. Samples Free, at Z. T. Baltzly.

Why Don't You

Use Parks' Tea for headache constipation and "the tired feeling." It purifies the blood, beautifies the complexion, acts upon the sluggish liver and moves the bowels every day. Only herbs. Safe, sure and pleasant.

Personal.

We take pleasure in announcing to our readers that any one desiring first class instructions in vocal or instrumental music may receive the same by calling on Mrs. W. F. Ashley at No. 39 West Main street, any Thursday from 10 to 5. Mrs. Ashley is a graduate of the Cleveland School of Music, a former pupil

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. George Wolf is visiting Easton friends.

Mrs. George Wolf is visiting Akron friends.

Mrs. John Ray is visiting friends in Norwalk.

Rudy Sprinkle, of Muncie, Ind., is in the city.

Wm. A. Garver has resumed his duties in the German Deposit bank.

Two stray horses were the only arrests made by the officers last night.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Greenfelder, of North Mill street, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Robinson left last night for a visit to the World's Fair.

Mrs. Wm. Fuller and children are spending a week with friends in Mt. Eaton.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brown and Miss Frank Hershey have returned from Chicago.

Miss Alice Garrigue is spending a week on the farm of Addison Miller, west of the city.

Wm. Sinner is in Mt. Vernon, Ill., where he is serving as captain in the Salvation Army.

S. W. Fulton, of North Lawrence was among the attendants at the big picnic yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Fulton, of Canal Fulton, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Taggart.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bell left this morning for a two weeks' visit with their son, Dr. R. Bell.

The Misses Ida, Anna and Nellie Race, of Canal Dover are visiting Mrs. Leonard Schworm, in East street.

The parochial schools of St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Catholic churches opened for the fall term yesterday.

Henry Conrad, of Kokomo, Ind., and Jacob Conrad, of Breckenridge, Col., are visiting their uncle, Henry Gribble.

Mrs. Annie Russell, of Alliance, and Mrs. Carrie Blue, of Canton, were the guests of Mrs. G. W. Bowman on Monday.

Mail Carrier No. 5 Henry Angerman is taking his annual vacation, and with his wife is visiting friends in Columbus, Ind.

The Rev. Wm. Althart and Orlando Reeves went to Akron, on Wednesday to attend a United Brethren church conference.

Mrs. Charlotte Finlay, of Bucyrus, and Miss Daisy Dill, of Urbana, are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. L. Warwick.

District Mine Inspector John P. Jones says that the mines of this county, with a few exceptions, are doing practically nothing.

Mrs. Albert Zahner, of Sugar Creek, and Miss Emma Kate, of Rogersville, are visiting at the home of their uncle, Henry Gribble, in East Main street.

John P. Oady is the first Massillon pensioner to get Hoke Smith's signature. Mr. Oady received an increase in the amount of his pension last week.

Leonard and Orlando Martin, W. M. Rogers, J. L. Green and W. S. Brown spent Tuesday fishing in Luna lake, near Clinton. They caught sixty five fine blue gills.

C. E. Lutz, Charles Stevens and Clarence Hardgrove spent yesterday fishing near Bolivar, but returned home empty handed. They visited Camp Dry Beach, and were hospitably received.

At Lakeville, near Shreve, on Saturday night, Cleve. Segner, of this city, a Ft. Wayne freight conductor, while running to catch his train, slipped on a stone and fell, dislocating his shoulder. The accident is not of a very serious nature.

Mrs. Martin Schafer and children Kittie and Charles, left on Tuesday for California; where they will reside on a twenty acre ranch near Rosedale, Kern county. This is the ranch recently purchased by Mrs. Schafer from Frank Strobel, late of Massillon.

Jacob Eggert was unable to get off to Indianapolis on account of the illness of his young son, Algernon Eggert, who has typhoid fever. Mr. Eggert was prepared to go into the veterans' five mile gun convention, and cover the distance in thirty-eight minutes.

Arthur D. Okeney, of Chicago, a member of the Schuman quartette concert company, was in the city yesterday, the guest of Samuel Johns, who is also a member of the company. Mr. Okeney sings second bass, and is a general favorite throughout the company's route.

The Christian Endeavor society of the Presbyterian church held its semi-annual election of officers last night, in the chapel. The result is as follows: R. E. Leighton, president; Miss Fannie Burroughs, vice president; Chas. Stelling, secretary and treasurer; Miss Gertrude Rigdon, corresponding secretary.

The promoters of the Labor Day celebration fully demonstrated Monday their ability to conduct a big public celebration with an entire absence of disorder. All those who attended the picnic at Yengling's grove behaved in a quiet and orderly manner. There was but one arrest reported by the officers this morning. It was that of a young man who was raising a disturbance in the lower hall of the opera house last night.

By a unanimous vote of the St. Paul Lutheran congregation, W. Trapp, Lutheran parochial school teacher, who was lately called to Woodville, O., at a larger salary than he now receives, was requested to remain at his present post. The congregation is grateful over his decision to remain in Massillon. Mr. Trapp has proven himself an efficient teacher and a Christian gentleman and has the confidence of all the Lutheran people.

Samuel R. Shannon, of Mountain Springs, O., and Miss Ora Eckert, of this city, were quietly married in Can-

ton, Tuesday, by Rev. G. M. Schmucker. C. V. Durr and Miss Ora Eckert, the bride's sister, acted as groomsmen and bridesmaids. A reception was given on the happy couple at the home of the bride's parents in Railroad street, their return from Canton, and this morning Mr. and Mrs. Shannon left for Mountain Springs, where they will reside. Mr. Shannon is employed as a brakeman on the Ft. Wayne road.

Joseph Frank aged eighty-five whose home was in Beach City left that place on Saturday morning in company with a party of other men to fish in the river. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the party was about two miles north of Bolivar Mr. Frank suddenly dropped dead. He has been a sufferer from heart disease for some time and that is supposed to have been the cause of his death.

THE DEATH OF MRS. BROWN.
A Brief Account of a Long, Happy and Useful Life.

The announcement made on Tuesday, of the death of Mrs. Mary Brown, at Mansfield, was received in this, her long time home, with great sorrow. In the midst of her social activities Mrs. Brown found time to take the leadership in the woman's organization that rescued the Massillon cemetery from neglect, and built the beautiful sexton's lodge; to put into execution many good works the recollection of which will always attach to her memory; and to pursue a course of self-culture, which included language study long after the period when most persons are content to enjoy the autumn of their lives in undisturbed quiet. Though gray hair and grandchildren came, her thoughts and sympathies retained their youth. In her case, old age was as truly beautiful, as her life was womanly and useful.

Mrs. Brown was born in New Hartford, Oneida county, New York, November 8, 1819, and she was graduated from the Union (Y. Y.) academy. Her father was Samuel Hicks, who married her mother, Miss Lucinda Huntington, in Huntington, R. I. Mr. Hicks was identified in a prominent way with the early political life of not only his own state, but was also a power in national politics, having been a member of the first electoral college of the United States. His home in New Hartford, in which Mrs. Brown was born and married, was built on land originally owned by George Washington and later by Governor DeWitt Clinton, both of whose illustrious names are signed to the deed for the property. This house was now in the possession of Mrs. Brown's sister, Mrs. T. W. McFarland, mother of Mrs. Elizabeth Reed, wife of Mayor Reed.

Immediately after Mrs. Brown's marriage, she removed with her husband, James M. Brown, to North Canfield, Trumbull county, O. From there they came to Massillon in 1855. Mrs. Brown's death occurred in 1887. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, but only three of them are now living. They are J. E. and Huntington Brown and Mrs. Michael D. Harter, all of Mansfield. Beside Mrs. Brown's sister, Mrs. McFarland, she has a half sister, Mrs. F. B. Williams, of Waycross, Ga.

The funeral services will be held in Mansfield at the Harter residence at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow, Tuesday, and the body will arrive in Massillon at 12:30. The burial will take place immediately afterward. The services in Mansfield will be conducted by the Rev. Davies, of the Episcopal church, and the Rev. Mr. Reed, of St. Luke's Lutheran church. The services in Massillon will be in charge of the Rev. Edward L. Kemp, of St. Timothy's church.

THE CONDUCTOR'S FAULT.
Being Says That His Offensiveness Caused the Trouble.

W. F. Boing, one of the young men charged by Conductor Humbaugh, of the inter-urban line, with assault with intent to kill, claims that the street railway conductor's version of the affair is much distorted. "Althof and I got on the 9:30 car at Canton, Monday night," he says, "and we were both sober. When near the lake switch Althof had one leg on the seat, but his foot was not on it. The conductor came through and said, 'You've got to keep your damn leg off,' then he pulled it off, blew his whistle, and reached for his mace. Althof had not made a move up to this time. Althof left the car while it was in motion. I called out not to fight, but to go in peace. Althof pulled out a revolver, hoping only to frighten Humbaugh back to his car. I said, 'Don't shoot.' Then Althof turned around and shot in the opposite direction into the ground. After that it was all over, and we were arrested. It was the offensiveness of the conductor that caused all the trouble."

Massillon Republicans All Right.
The Canton News Democrat goes to much unnecessary trouble in reciting how the patient and long suffering Republicans of Massillon asked for the county chairmanship at the late meeting of the central committee, how Mayor Reed's name in that connection was carefully turned down, and how dejected the Massillon Republicans are in consequence. Now John E. Johns, secretary of the Massillon Republican committee, who was present during the entire session, says in reply to the News Democrat's charge: "Mayor Reed did not want the position and objected to the suggestion when mentioned at the meeting, was not voted for, and there is nothing in the yarn."

The Ohio Building.
CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The Ohio building has proven to be one excellent place for your correspondent to find friends from that, his native state. But the World's Inn, 60th street and Madison avenue, is even better. It seems to be Ohio people's favorite hotel. This proves the oft asserted fact that our people know a good thing when they see it, for a better choice could not be made. The World's Inn is directly opposite the "Midway," and only a few feet from the entrance to the fair grounds. Rooms accommodating two persons, \$2 per day. Address, World's Inn, 60th street and Madison avenue, Chicago, Chas. E. Leland, manager.

ASHLAND EASILY DOWNED
THE RUSSELLS ON THEIR SWING AROUND THE CIRCLE.

An Encounter with the Ashland Club Comes First on the Programme—A Score of 6 to 5 in Favor of the Visitors—Griffith in the Box for the Russell.

ASHLAND, O., Sept. 6.—The Russells defeated the Ashland team before a large and enthusiastic audience yesterday. Hughes was on the rubber for the home team, and the Russells made short work of him. Beam, who pitched the morning game, succeeded Hughes after the second inning. The Russells made five scores and seven hits off Hughes and only one run and no hits off Beam. Griffith pitched again for the Russells and did excellent work for his team. The home team was first at bat and did not score until the fourth. Stentz reached first on his hit and went to third on Hope's muff of Smith's throw to first. Stentz crossed the plate on Cassel's hit.

In the sixth the Ashland team scored three runs. Stentz's hit placed him on first, and he went to third on Clugston's hit. Cassel scored Stentz and sent Clugston to third.

Cassel stole second, Clugston scored on Griffith's fumble of Clark's grounder and Cassel went to third, Cassel crossed the plate on Marchand's muff of Hughes fly. Clugston scored the last run for the home team on his hit and a bad throw to first by Griffith in the ninth.

A muff of a thrown ball by Stentz, a stolen base by Wittmann, a passed ball, a single by Bullach and a two bagger by Marchand sent Wittmann and Bullach across the plate in the first.

To the second Hope reached first on his hit, went to second on Pille's hit. Griffith's hit scored Hope and sent Pille to second. A passed ball advanced Pille and Griffith each a base. Wittmann sent Pille and Griffith home on his three base hit. In the fourth Griffith received a gift of first and went advanced to second by a base on balls to Marchand. He stole third and crossed the plate on Stentz's muff of Smith's pop fly.

Russells:

AB.	RH.	SH.	SB.	BB.	PO.	A.	E.
Wittmann, 2b.....	1	1	0	0	1	2	4
Bullach, ss.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Marchand, cf.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Smith, c.....	0	0	1	1	3	3	1
Griffith, 3b.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Clugston, 2b.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jones, p.....	2	1	1	0	11	0	1
Pille, rf.....	1	1	0	0	2	1	1
Griffith, p.....	2	2	0	0	2	0	1
Totals.....	6	7	2	4	27	17	6

Ashland:

AB.	RH.	SH.	SB.	BB.	PO.	A.	E.
E. Mercer, 3b.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foorman, ss.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Stentz, lb.....	5	2	0	0	0	8	1
Clugston, 2b.....	2	2	0	0	2	1	0
Cassel, rf.....	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Clark, cf.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Warren, c.....	0	1	0	0	1	3	0
Beau, ss.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hughes, p.....	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals.....	21	5	0	0	17	24	13

Indings..... 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Russells:

Runs.....	3
Hits.....	5
Errors.....	0

Ashland:

Runs.....	0
Hits.....	0
Errors.....	0

Earned runs—Russells 1, Ashland 1.
Two base hits—Marchand.
Total bases on clean hits—Russells 8, Ashland 1.
Left on bases—Russells 7, Ashland 10.
Double plays—Foreman to Cassel; Jones to Griffith; Griffith to Beam and Hughes.
Hit by pitcher—Griffith 2, Hope 2.
Time of game 2:00.
Umpire—Miller.

THE MORNING GAME.
The Russells, of Massillon, and the J. E. Richards, of this place, crossed bas here this morning before a large audience. Ernest Beam, of the defunct O. & M. league, had the points for the home team, and Griffith for the Russells. Beam had the Russells at his mercy for the first few innings, but after that the visitors fell on to his curves and pounded the ball over the lot. Griffith pitched a very good game.

Russells:

AB.	RH.	SH.	SB.	BB.	PO.	A.	E.
Markel, cf.....	2	2	0	1	3	5	2
Bullach, ss.....	3	2	0	0	2	0	1
Wittmann, 2b.....	5	3	0	0	2	0	3
Marchand, cf.....	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Smith, cf.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Griffith, 3b.....	3	2	0	0	1	3	3
Clugston, 2b.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Hope, lb.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pille, rf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	2
Griffith, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	21	11	1	1	5	21	11

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Russells:

Runs.....	4
Hits.....	0
Errors.....	0

J. E. Richards:

Runs.....	0
Hits.....	0
Errors.....	0

Earned runs—Russells 1.
Two base hits—Griffith 2, Markel, Smith.
Total bases on clean hits—Russells 15, J. E. Richards 4.
Left on bases—Russells 6, J. E. Richards 7.
Double plays—Bullach, Wittmann, Marchand, Smith, Hope 2, Pille, Griffith 3, Clark, Mercer 2, Beau 2.
Hit by pitcher—Bullach, Smith, Foreman.
Passed balls—Lowery 1.
Wild pitches—Griffith 1.
Time of game 2:00.
Umpire—Miller.

GOING TO FINDLAY.
Charles Heard and Frank Wilson left for Findlay on Wednesday. Heard will pitch for the Russells against the famous Findlay team this afternoon and Markel will pitch Friday's game. Findlay has by far the strongest ball team in Western Ohio, and the Russells are determined to make a good showing. Manager Lippe has been holding Markel and Heard back for the games and is determined to win. Out of 30 games played this season Findlay has lost but six.

For a lame back or a pain in the side or chest, try saturating a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and binding it onto the affected parts. This treatment will cure any ordinary case in one or two days. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism. 50 cent bottles for sale by Morgenthau & Heister.

FROM THE WHITE CITY.
CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 1.—Having a few spare moments, I thought I would write up our travels to and at the great fair. We boarded the train at Massillon in company with a number of jolly vassilionians, who made the ride during the entire day pleasant. We arrived at Englewood, our destination, at half past 9 o'clock Wednesday evening, and on Thursday morning started to see the sights. The first place we made for was the Ohio state building. Here we met a number of Stark county people, who all agreed that the building did not do our grand state justice. Ohio's display all through is not very flattering, and especially is this true of the mining department.

In this department the exhibit that took our eye most was the pictures of two of Stark county's distinguished citizens, Robert Bell, of Massillon, and the "statesman" of North Lawrence, John P. Jones, who are among the assistant mine inspectors for Ohio. For some reason unknown to the writer the picture of Ohio's first mine inspector, the man who made the model for all the others to pattern after, is conspicuous by its absence, though the familiar form of the Hon. Andrew Roy does grace the walls of the mining building.

Thursday being Illinois Day, the fair was really overcrowded, there being nearly 500,000 people on the grounds. Governor Altgeld and Mayor Harrison made short addresses. Friday was colored people's day, and Fred Douglas made a scorching speech against the white people for their treatment toward his race. The colored procession made a very creditable display.

On Sunday we had the pleasure of listening to the great evangelist, the Rev. Dwight Moody, in the Haymarket theater, on the text, "Ye Must Be Born Again." The song service at this meeting was grand. Hundreds could not gain admission to the above meetings, and I am informed this is a frequent occurrence at all the Moody meetings.

We intend finishing our rambles at the World's Fair today (Tuesday); will take in Chicago Wednesday, and the auditorium in the evening, and then pull for home.

We refrain from writing up the magnificence of the World's Fair for there has been so much said of its grandeur that we could not add anything to it, only that it must be seen to be appreciated. We would say to all our friends who can, don't miss the World's Fair. The management anticipates a large attendance during the month of September. The admissions last week exceeded the million mark. The weather has been favorable for the fair except Thursday, which was very warm and dusty, notwithstanding the heavy work of the sprinklers.

RURAL.
SAYS WE NEED A CHEMICAL.
Inspector Hendrick Takes a Look at the Fire Department.

Albert C. Hendrick, general inspector of the national board of fire underwriters, of New York, and ex-chief of the New Haven, Conn., department, has concluded a hasty survey of Massillon, with a view to informing the board of the nature of risks in the business portions of this city. Mr. Hendrick found here fewer frame rows than is usual in towns of this size, and commended the water works system as a means of fire protection, very highly. The fire department met with his approbation so far as it goes, but he thinks the equipment should include a modern hook and ladder truck and a chemical engine. He also wants nozzles adopted whereby the water can be turned off by a cock, at the nozzle, thus giving the fireman more complete control of the stream and preventing loss by unnecessary use of water.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.
Mr. A. H. Thorp, assistant treasurer and paymaster of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, has resigned. Mr. E. W. Frink, formerly a clerk in the office, has been promoted and will fill the vacancy. Mr. Thorp is the inventor of an excellent system of block signals, and it is understood that he will devote his entire time to that.

Z. T. Shoemaker, the Ft. Wayne freight agent, of this city has been transferred to the company's yards at the M. & O. junction just west of town where he will take charge of all shipments made over the Pennsylvania lines from the rolling mills, pottery, stone quarry and freight transferred from the M. & O. branch. Hereafter all loaded cars will be dropped off and picked up at the M. & O. yards and all east and west bound freights will be handled from there.

An accident occurred on the M. & O. branch of the Ft. Wayne company's lines, on Tuesday afternoon, which nearly cost the lives of Engineer Grimes and his fireman, of the local freight which runs over the branch to Clinton daily. One side of the trestle near the coal mines north of the city gave way, and one side of the locomotive five dropped a distance of eighteen inches, almost throwing the machine to the ground twenty feet below. By means of props the engine was finally run to a secure place, but the bridge will have to be rebuilt before another train can safely pass over.

In Justice Falger's Court.
Humane Officer Hoes swore out a warrant on Tuesday for the arrest of Mrs. Martha Lifer, who resides near East Greenville. She appeared before Justice Folger this morning and pleaded not guilty to a charge of cruelty treating and neglecting to provide proper food, clothing and shelter for her step-children, Frank, Walter, Bertha and Nora Lifer, all under 16 years of age. The case was set for hearing by Justice Folger before a jury on next Saturday morning and Mrs. Lifer placed under bond pending the hearing. Mrs. Lifer will probably be unable to furnish the bond, in default of which she will go to jail.

Later in the day Mrs. Lifer changed her plea to guilty and was fined \$10. and costs.

DOINGS OF LABOR DAY
THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE PARTICIPATE IN THE CELEBRATION.

Bicycle Races in the Morning—Miscellaneous Events in the Afternoon—Dancing in the Evening—A Fire Enlivens the Proceedings.

The most complete celebration of Labor Day, since its institution as a holiday, was that of Monday. There was an almost complete suspension of business, and those who did not witness the observances carried on under the auspices of the Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly, found other channels whereby the day was spent in the manner intended by its founders. Public interest centered in the execution of the Trades Assembly programme, which began dawn town, included a parade, and miscellaneous exercises at Yengling's grove.

THE BICYCLE RACES
The first event of the day was a safety bicycle race over a course on South Erie street, beginning at Railroad street and with the finish in front of the opera house block. The starters were J. C. Cagack, of Navarre, and Louis Pine, Will and Joe Baunhart, of Massillon. The men all got away in good shape, but as they neared Clugston street, the Navarre man's wheel struck a car track throwing him hard on the brick pavement and peeling considerable cuticle from his face. J. C. Baunhart was the next to go down. His fall was caused by the heedlessness of the spectators in crowding forward to see the finish. This ruined his chance of winning and Will Baunhart crossed the line winning by about a length from Pine.

Another bicycle race, a boy's safety event was on the programme, but there were no starters.

THE PARADE TO THE GROVE.
Under command of Chief marshal Charles Schaufels the parade formed in front of the Trades and Labor Assembly hall in South Erie street at 9 o'clock and marched up main street to Yengling's grove. The Massillon Military band formed the first division, and immediately following was Mayor Reed and the members of the city council in carriages. Then came the different organizations. Carpenters' Union No. 333 was first with thirty members, then came the Organmakers' Union with twenty men; Iron Moulders' Union No. 184, twenty men, and twenty members of the Quarrymen's Union. At the rear of the parade were wagons containing the prizes which were to be distributed in the drawing later in the day. The parade was not as large as that of last year, owing to the absence from the city of many of the members of the several organizations included in the Trades Assembly.

AT YENGLING'S GROVE.
Several thousand people assembled at Yengling's grove in the afternoon, and the amusement exercises were commenced promptly at 2 o'clock. Mayor Reed delivered an eloquent address of welcome to the labor organizations present, also thanking the people generally for their attendance and help in making the day and enjoyable one. It was amid storms of applause that the orator of the day stepped down from the pavilion after his delivery and the vast throng then dispersed eager to reach the scene of the races.

The first event upon the programme was the free-for-all 100 yard dash. There were eight entries, including Tom Williams, of Canton, Evenson, of North Lawrence, and Nelson, McLaughlin, Cooper and Henselman, of Massillon. The roadway east of the grove was selected for the stretch, and before the distance was measured off the banks along the roadway were thronged with people.

The race was run in heats, two men at a time and Winters won three straight dashes, the first with Cooper, second with Nelson and the third with Tom Williams and McLaughlin also won first place in a respective heat fell off in those that followed. Winters secured first prize, a pair of trousers, given by John Lowe, Williams got second, 100 fine cigars and Nelson third fifty cigars, donated by Sam Rollins.

Albert Miller and George J. Snyder waddled a distance of 100 yards in the fat man's race Miller coming out ahead. The time was not caught. Frank Genet, Thomas McGuire and Elmer Kuhn were selected as judges of the races.

THE BABY SHOW.
The next and most interesting feature of the programme was the baby show: Seven prizes were offered to the prettiest babies entered, being under one year of age, and fifty-five bright little faces were counted in the circle of entries. Mayor Reed Judge O. E. Young and James Bayliss were selected as judges and each assuming a dignified air gravely surveyed the lay out.

The honorable Mayor and James Bayliss seemed quite at home among the little ones and went right to work, but the poor judge displayed considerable nervousness and was ready to decide in favor of every anxious mother who gazed pleadingly into his eyes as he mentally analyzed the features of her darling.

The judges finally agreed, however and the following mothers were made happy: Mrs. John Hartman's baby secured first prize, Mrs. Jacob Schupp's second, Mrs. Timothy Mulens third, Mrs. Nelson P. Maters fourth, Mrs. C. A. Shults fifth, Mrs. Wendling's sixth and Mrs. Edward Jones' baby received seventh.

Cleveland's Baking Powder
Absolutely the Best

Every ingredient is plainly printed on the label, information other manufacturers do not give.

THE BOYS' FOOT RACE.
In the boys' foot race the prizes, three in number, were increased to five, as the boys' safety bicycle race did not come off the prizes donated were added to those in the former event. The winners were John Bomgardner, Andrew Garver, Elmer Milau, Ray Goudy and John Sutton. The girls' race that followed was won by Edith Deshon and Ada Hopper.

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING.
The clay pigeon shoot, which commenced at 9 a. m., under the management of M. A. Roebuck, was one of the principal events of the day and was witnessed by hundreds of people. The twenty-five bird race for a cash prize of five dollars was won by H. Pierce. The score of the shoot is as follows: Caldwell, 18; S. R. Warwick, 17; J. Wolf, 16; H. Pierce, 24; J. G. Warwick, 16; Roebuck, 19; Brown, 25; Becher, 18.

The second event, a safety five bird race for a gold watch chain, was won by M. A. Roebuck. The result: Roebuck, 23; Becher, 18; F. A. Brown, 17; Wagner, 9; Young, 11.

A fifteen bird race was arranged for a pair of gold cuff buttons. The winner was F. A. Brown. Score: Foltz, 10; Becher, 11; Kegler, 9; F. A. Brown, 12.

After the prize shoots were finished sweepstake races were arranged, and the shoot was kept up throughout the entire day. Many splendid scores were made and a great interest in the events never lagged.

IT BROKE UP THE DANCE.
The dance at Yengling's grove was rudely broken up last night by the discovery that flames were raging among the dry grass and leaves under the platform. The dancers immediately cleared the floor, but the entire platform burned before water could be procured to extinguish the flames. The origin of the fire is unknown. The central company was called out, but could lend no assistance, as the fire was out of reach of the water power.

OBSERVED LABOR DAY.
The following clothing, furnishing, ing, dry goods and millinery firms recognized Labor Day by closing their place of business at noon: Diehlenn Bros. Hookway & Foltz, Goodharts, Spangler & Co., H. Marks & Co., C. M. Whitman, J. R. Oppenheimer, Henry Falke, Mrs. W. S. Hays, Jacob Wise, W. D. Clause, Allman & Putman, A. J. Humberger & Son, O. Blebbold.

A FINANCIAL SUCCESS.
There were so many sources of revenue attending the picnic yesterday that the finance committee have not yet been able to complete their report, but at a rough estimate they believe that the total receipt will reach \$900 and after all expenses are paid they will have remaining from \$400 to \$500.

The Sons of Rest.
Yard Foreman John Smith, of the Massillon Bridge Company's works was presented on the morning of Labor Day, with a handsome cane. The presentation was made by Henry Vaux, in behalf of a number of the employees of the works who jocularly style themselves "The Sons of Rest." Mr. Smith was greatly pleased with the gift and responded in a brief but eloquent speech. The members of the Sons are George Shalndagle, Henry and Curtis Vaux, Robert B. Walters, Fred. Waiters, Fred. Hontzbach, John Lloyd, John Coyndale and Henry Voelchmer. They went to Akron, yesterday morning, to rest, and Mr. Smith accompanied them as far as the station where he bade them an affectionate adieu.

Removal
We announce that after this date Parks' Sure Cure will remove all traces of Rheumatism, Kidney trouble or Liver complaint from the user. It is today the only medicine that is guaranteed to cure these diseases.

A Romance.
She was fair and my passion began! But when from afar I received a card, No beauty my passion could move!

In despair she sought doctors in vain, 'Till she learned of "Humanity's boon." Now her beauty as sweet as the dew Which is upon roses in June.

Tonight, as we sit in our home, And I kiss her sweet lips and her hair, We bless Dr. Sage in our hearts, For he joy that he brought to our door. There is no disease more trying to friendship than catarrh! The constant effort to clear the throat and nose, the foul breath, all the features of the disease, make it as much dreaded by the friend as by the victim. Humanity has caused to bless Dr. Sage for his "Catarrh Remedy." The manufacturers offer to forfeit \$500 for any case they cannot cure.

I have not used all of one bottle yet. I suffered from catarrh for twelve years, experiencing the nauseating drooping in the throat peculiar to that disease, and nose bleed almost daily. I tried various remedies without benefit until last April, when I saw Ely's Cream Balm advertised in the Boston Budget. I procured a bottle, and since the first day's use have had no more bleeding—the soreness is entirely gone. D. G. Davidson, with the Boston Budget, formerly with the Boston Journal.

Do You Raise Crops?
If you do, drop in and see THE INDEPENDENT'S Farm Ledger. Keep account of your time, oats, stock, wheat, and so on. It is a great work. Every farmer needs one. Price one dollar. But, by subscribing for the WEEKLY INDEPENDENT (either a new subscription or a renewal) you can get the Farm Ledger and the WEEKLY INDEPENDENT for one year for one dollar. Drop in and see this splendid premium. It is well designed for its purpose.

Two Lives Saved.
Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctor she had consumption, and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida street, San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

—SEE—
HIGERD'S
New Furniture Room
Southwest Corner Tremont and Erie,
Opposite Hotel Sailer.
Undertaking in all its Branches.

The Brown Lumber Co.,
—DEALERS IN—
Lumber, Shingles, Lath;
SASH, DOORS and BLINDS.
Manufacturers of Cigar Boxes,
Yard and Mill South Erie Street,
MASSILLON, O.

FALL STYLES, 1893.

THE KIND OF GOODS WE SELL.

Knox & Youman World Renowned New York Hats. Roelof and Stetson's Philadelphia Hats. Celebrated Star Dress Shirts. Earl & Wilson's Collars and Cuffs. Perrin's fine Kid Gloves. Faultless Night Robes. Luzerne Health Underwear. Fisk, Clark & Flagg, Lowery & Co., and Rufus Waterhouse, manufacturers of the finest Neckwear, Hosiery, Suspenders and Kerchiefs in America. Remember our buyer is now in the East.

SPANGLER & CO., Strictly Hatters & Men's Furnishers.

BEYOND THE CITY.

By A. CONAN DOYLE.

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[CONTINUED.]

"But think how unhappy he will be. You know how quiet he is in his ways and how even a little thing will upset him. How could he live with a wife who would make his whole life a series of surprises? Fancy what a whirlwind she must be in a house. A man at his age cannot change his ways. I am sure he would be miserable."

Ida's face grew graver, and she pondered over the matter for a few minutes. "I really think that you are right, as usual," said she at last. "I admire Charles's aunt very much, you know, and I think that she is a very useful and good person, but I don't think she would do as a wife for poor quiet papa."

"But he will certainly ask her, and I really think that she intends to accept him. Then it would be too late to interfere. We have only a few days at the most. And what can we do? How can we hope to make him change his mind?"

Again Ida pondered. "He has never tried what it is to live with a strong minded woman," said she. "If we could only get him to realize it in time! Oh, Clara, I have it. I have it! Such a lovely plan!" She leaned back in her chair and burst into a fit of laughter so natural and so hearty that Clara had to forget her troubles and join in it.

"Oh, it is beautiful!" she gasped at last. "Poor papa! What a time he will have! But it's all for his own good, as he used to say when we had to be punished when we were little. Oh, Clara, I do hope your heart won't fail you."

"I would do anything to save him, dear."

"That's it. You must steel yourself by that thought."

"But what is your plan?"

"Oh, I am so proud of it. We will tire him forever of the widow and of all emancipated women. Let me see, what are Mrs. Westmacott's main ideas? You have listened to her more than I. Women should attend less to household duties. That is one, is it not?"

"Yes, if they feel they have capabilities for higher things. Then she thinks that every woman who has leisure should take up the study of some branch of science, and that as far as possible every woman should qualify herself for some trade or profession, choosing for preference those which have been hitherto monopolized by men. To enter the professions would be to intensify the present competition."

"Quite so. That is glorious!" Her eyes were dancing with mischief. She clapped her hands in her delight. "But Clara, she thinks that whatever a woman does, she should be well paid for it. Does she not?"

"And about dress? The short skirt and the divided skirt are what she believes in."

"Yes."

"We must get in some cloth."

"Why?"

"We must make ourselves a dress each. A brand new, unfranchised, emancipated dress, dear. Don't you see my plan? We shall act up to all Mrs. Westmacott's views in every respect and improve them when we can. Then papa will know what it is to live with a woman who claims all her rights. Oh, Clara, it will be splendid."

Her milder sister sat speechless before so daring a scheme. "But it would be wrong, Ida!" she cried at last.

"Not a bit. It is to save him."

"I should not dare."

"Oh, yes, you would. Harold will help. Besides, what other plan have you?"

"I have none."

"Then you must take mine."

"Yes. Perhaps you are right. Well, we do it for a good motive."

"You will do it?"

"I do not see any other way."

"You dear, good Clara! Now I will show you what you are to do. We must not begin too suddenly. It might excite suspicion."

"What would you do, then?"

"Tomorrow we must go to Mrs. Westmacott and sit at her feet and learn all her views."

"What hypocrites we shall feel!"

"We shall be her newest and most enthusiastic converts. Oh, it will be such fun, Clara. Then we shall make our plans and send for what we want and begin our new life."

"I do hope that we shall not have to keep it up long. It seems so cruel to dear papa."

"Cruel! To save him!"

"I wish I was sure that we were doing right. And yet what else can we do? Well, then, Ida, the die is cast, and we will call upon Mrs. Westmacott tomorrow."

CHAPTER IX.

A FAMILY FLOT.

Little did poor Dr. Walker imagine as he sat at his breakfast table next morning that the two sweet girls who sat on either side of him were deep in a conspiracy, and that he, munching innocently at his muffins, was the victim against whom their wiles were planned. Patiently they waited until at last their opening came.

"It is a beautiful day," he remarked. "It will do for Mrs. Westmacott. She was thinking of having a spin upon her tricycle."

"Then we must call early. We both intended to see her after breakfast."

"Oh, indeed?" The doctor looked pleased.

"You know, pa," said Ida, "it seems to us that we really have a very great advantage in having Mrs. Westmacott living so near."

"Why so, dear?"

"Well, because she is so advanced, you know. If we only study her ways, we may advance ourselves also."

"I think I have heard you say, papa," remarked Clara, "that she is the type of the woman of the future."

"I am very pleased to hear you speak so sensibly, my dear. I certainly think that she is a woman whom you may very well take as your model. The more intimate you are with her the better pleased I shall be."

"Then that is settled," said Clara demurely, and the talk drifted to other matters.

All the morning the two girls sat extracting from Mrs. Westmacott her most extreme views as to the duty of the one sex and the tyranny of the other. Absolute equality, even in details, was her ideal. Enough of the parrot cry of womanly and unmanly. It had been invented by man to scare woman away when she poached too nearly upon his precious preserves. Every woman should be independent. Every woman should learn a trade. It was their duty to push in where they were least welcome. Then they were martyrs to the cause and pioneers to their weaker sisters. Why should the washtub, the needle and the housekeeper's book be eternally theirs? Might they not reach higher—to the consulting room, to the bench and even to the pulpit?

Mrs. Westmacott sacrificed her tricycle ride in her eagerness over her pet subject, and her two fair disciples drank in every word and noted her every suggestion for future use. That afternoon they went shopping in London, and before evening strange packages began to be handed in at the doctor's door. The plot was ripe for execution, and one of the conspirators was merry and jubilant, while the other was very nervous and troubled.

When the doctor came down to the dining room next morning, he was surprised to find that his daughters had already been up some time. Ida was installed at one end of the table, with a spirit lamp, a curved glass flask and several bottles in front of her. The contents of the flask were boiling furiously, while a villainous smell filled the room. Clara lounged in an armchair with her feet upon a second one, a blue covered book in her hand and a huge map of the British islands spread across her lap.

"Hullo!" cried the doctor, blinking and sniffing, "where's the breakfast?"

"Oh, didn't you order it?" asked Ida.

"I! No, why should I?" he rang the bell. "Why have you not had the breakfast, Jane?"

"If you please, sir, Miss Ida was a-workin' at the table."

"Oh, of course, Jane," said the young lady calmly. "I am so sorry. I shall be ready to move in a few minutes."

"But what on earth are you doing, Ida?" asked the doctor. "The smell is most offensive. And good gracious, look at the mess which you have made upon the cloth! Why, you have burned a hole right through."

"Oh, that is the acid," Ida answered contentedly. "Mrs. Westmacott said that it would burn holes."

"You might have taken her word for it without trying," said her father dryly.

"But look here, pa! See what the book says: 'The scientific mind takes nothing upon trust. Prove all things! I have proved that.'"

"You certainly have. Well, until breakfast is ready I'll glance over The Times. Have you seen it?"

"The Times? Oh, dear me, this is it which I have under my spirit lamp. I am afraid there is some acid upon that, too, and it is rather damp and torn. Here it is."

The doctor took the bedraggled paper with a rueful face. "Everything seems to be wrong today," he remarked. "What is this sudden enthusiasm about chemistry, Ida?"

"Oh, I am trying to live up to Mrs. Westmacott's teaching."

"Quite right, quite right!" said he, though perhaps with less heartiness than he had shown the day before. "Ah, here is breakfast at last!"

But nothing was comfortable that morning. There were eggs without eggspoons, toast which was leathery from being kept, dried up prashers and grounds in the coffee. Above all there was that dreadful smell which pervaded everything and gave a horrible twang to every mouthful.

"I don't wish to put a damper upon your studies, Ida," said the doctor as he pushed back his chair. "But I do think it would be better if you did your chemical experiments a little later in the day."

"But Mrs. Westmacott says that women should rise early and do their work before breakfast."

"Then they should choose some other room besides the breakfast room." The doctor was becoming just a little ruffled. A turn in the open air would soothe him, he thought. "Where are my boots?" he asked.

But they were not in their accustomed corner by his chair. Up and down he searched, while the three servants took up the quest, stooping and peeping under bookcases and drawers. Ida had returned to her studies and Clara to her blue covered volume, sitting absorbed and disinterested amid the bustle and the racket. At last a general buzz of congratulation announced that the cook had discovered the boots hung upon the hats in the hall. The doctor, very red and flustered, drew them on and started off to join the admiral in his morning walk.

As the door slammed Ida burst into a shout of laughter. "You see, Clara," she cried, "the charm works already. He has gone to No. 1 instead of to No. 3. Oh, we shall win a great victory. You've been very good, dear. I could see that you were on thorns to help him when he was looking for his boots."

"Poor papa! It is so cruel. And yet what are we to do?"

"Oh, he will enjoy being comfortable all the more if we give him a little discomfort now. What horrible work this chemistry is! Look at my frock! It is ruined. And this dreadful smell!" She threw open the window and thrust her little golden curled head out of it. Charles Westmacott was hovering at the other side of the garden fence.

"Good morning, sir," said Ida.

"Good morning," the big man leaned upon his hoe and looked up at her.

"I have you any cigarettes, Charles?" remarked Clara, "that she is the type of the woman of the future."

"Yes, certainly."

"Throw me up two."

"Here is my case. Can you catch?"

A scudkin case came with a soft thud on the floor. Ida opened it. It was full.

"What are these?" she asked.

"Egyptians."

"What are some other brands?"

"Oh, Richmond Gems and Turkish and Cambridge. But why?"

"Never mind!" She nodded to him and closed the window. "We must remember all those, Clara," said she. "We must learn to talk about such things. Mrs. Westmacott knows all about the brands of cigarettes. Has your run come?"

"Yes, dear. It is here."

"And I have my stout. Come along up to my room now. This smell is too abominable. But we must be ready for him when he comes back. If we sit at the window, we shall see him coming down the road."

The fresh morning air and the genial company of the admiral had caused the doctor to forget his trouble, and he came back about midday in an excellent humor. As he opened the hall door the vile

smell of chemicals which had spoiled his breakfast met him with a redoubled violence. He threw open the hall window, entered the dining room and stood aghast at the sight which met his eyes.

Ida was still sitting among her bottles, with a lit cigarette in her left hand and a glass of stout on the table beside her. Clara with another cigarette was lounging in the easy chair with several maps spread out upon the floor around her. Her feet were stuck up on the coal scuttle, and she had a tumblerful of some reddish brown composition on the smoking table close at her elbow. The doctor gazed from one to the other of them through the thin gray haze of smoke, but his eyes rested finally in a settled stare of astonishment upon his elder and more serious daughter.

"Clara!" he gasped. "I could not have believed it!"

From that day the doctor's peace was gone. Never was a quiet and orderly household transformed so suddenly into a beer garden or a happy man turned into such a completely miserable one. He had never realized before how entirely his daughters had shielded him from all the friction of life. Now that they had not only ceased to protect him, but had themselves become a source of trouble to him, he began to understand how great the blessing was which he had enjoyed and to sigh for the happy days before his girls had come under the influence of his neighbor.

"You don't look happy," Mrs. Westmacott had remarked to him one morning. "You are pale and a little off color. You should come with me for a 10-mile spin upon the tandem."

"I am troubled about my girls." They were walking up and down in the garden. From time to time there sounded from the house behind them the long sad wail of a French horn.

"That is Ida," said he. "She has taken to practicing on that dreadful instrument in the intervals of her chemistry. And Clara is quite as bad. I declare it is getting quite unendurable."

"Ah, doctor, doctor!" she cried, shaking her forefinger with a gleam of her white teeth. "You must live up to your principles—you must give your daughters the same liberty as you advocate for other women."

"Liberty, madam, certainly! But this approaches to license."

"The same law for all, my friend." She tapped him reprovingly on the arm with her sunshade. "When you were 20, your father did not, I presume, object to your learning chemistry or playing a musical instrument. You would have thought it tyranny if he had."

"But there is such a sudden change in them both."

"Yes, I have noticed that they have been very enthusiastic lately in the cause of liberty. Of all my disciples I think that they promise to be the most devoted and consistent, which is the more natural since their father is one of our most trusted champions."

The doctor gave a twitch of impatience. "I seem to have lost all authority," he cried.

"No, no, my dear friend. They are a little exuberant at having broken the trammels of custom. That is all."

"You cannot think what I have had to put up with, madam. It has been a dreadful experience. Last night, after I had extinguished the candle in my bedroom, I placed my foot upon something smooth and hard, which startled me under me. Imagine my horror! I lit the gas and came upon a well known toilet which has thought fit to introduce into the house. I call it a filthy custom to have such pets."

Mrs. Westmacott dropped him a little courtesy. "Thank you, sir," said she. "That is a nice little side hit at my poor Eliza."

"I give you my word that I had forgotten about her," cried the doctor, flushing. "One such pet may no doubt be endured, but two are more than I can bear. Ida has a monkey which lives on the curtain rod. It is a most dreadful creature. It remains absolutely motionless until it sees that you have forgotten its presence, and then it will suddenly bound from picture to picture all round the walls and end by swinging down on the bellows and jumping onto the top of your head. At breakfast it stole a poached egg and dangled it all over the door handle. Ida calls these outrages amusing tricks."

"What is it, papa?"

"You are staking."

"Trying to, papa. I find it a little difficult, for I have not been used to it."

"But why, in the name of goodness?"

"Mrs. Westmacott recommends it."

"Oh, a lady of mature years may do many things which a young girl must avoid."

"Oh, no," cried Ida. "Mrs. Westmacott says that there should be one law for all. Have a cigarette, pa?"

"No, thank you. I never smoke in the morning."

"No? Perhaps you don't care for the brand. What are these, Clara?"

"Egyptians."

"Ah, we must have some Richmond Gems or Turkish. I wish, pa, when you go into town you would get me some Turkish."

"I will do nothing of the kind. I do not at all think that it is a fitting habit for young ladies. I do not agree with Mrs. Westmacott upon the point."

"Really, pa! It was you who advised us to imitate her."

"But with discrimination. What is it that you are drinking, Clara?"

"Rum, papa."

"Rum? In the morning? He sat down and rubbed his eyes as one who tries to shake off some evil dream. "Did you say rum?"

"Yes, pa. They all drink it in the profession which I am going to take up."

"Profession, Clara?"

"Mrs. Westmacott says that every woman should follow a calling, and that we ought to choose those which women have always avoided."

"Quite so."

"Well, I am going to act upon her advice. I am going to be a pilot."

"My dear Clara! A pilot? This is too much."

"This is a beautiful book, papa. 'The Lights, Beacons, Buoys, Channels and Landmarks of Great Britain.' Here is another, 'The Master Mariner's Handbook.' You can't imagine how interesting it is."

"You are joking, Clara. You must be joking."

"Not at all, pa. You can't think what a lot I have learned already. I'm to carry a green light to starboard and a red to port, with a white light at the masthead, and flare up every 15 minutes."

"Oh, won't it look pretty at night?" cried her sister.

"And I know the fog signals. One blast means that a ship steers to starboard, two to port, three astern, four that it is unmanageable. But this man asks such dreadful questions at the end of each chapter. Listen to this: You see a red light. The ship is on the port tack and the wind at north. What course is that ship steering to a point?"

The doctor rose with a gesture of despair. "I can't imagine what has come over you both," said he.

"My dear papa, we are trying hard to live up to Mrs. Westmacott's standard."

"Well, I must say that I do not admire the result. Your chemistry, Ida, may perhaps do no harm, but your scheme, Clara, is out of the question. How a girl of your sense could over-estimate such a notion is more than I can imagine. But I must absolutely forbid you to go further with it."

"But, pa," asked Ida, "with an air of innocent inquiry in her big blue eyes, 'what are we to do when your commands and Mrs. Westmacott's advice are opposed? You told us to obey her. She says that when women try to throw off their shackles their fathers, brothers and husbands are the very first to try to rivet them on again, and that in such a matter no man has any authority.'"

"Does Mrs. Westmacott teach you that I am not the head of my own house?"

The doctor flushed, and his grizzled hair bristled in his anger.

"Certainly. She says that all heads of houses are relics of the dark ages."

The doctor muttered something and stamped his foot upon the carpet. Then without a word he passed out into the garden, and his daughters could see him striding far away up and down, cutting off the heads of the flowers with a switch.

"Oh, you darling! You played your part so splendidly!" cried Ida.

"But how cruel it is! When I saw the sorrow and surprise in his eyes, I very nearly put my arms about him and told him all. Don't you think we have done enough?"

"No, no, no. Not nearly enough. You must not turn weak now, Clara. It is so funny that I should be leading you. It is quite a new experience. But I know that I am right. If we go on as we are doing, we shall be able to say all our lives that we have saved him. And if we don't, oh, Clara, we should never forgive ourselves."

CHAPTER X.

WOMEN OF THE FUTURE.

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CARTS AND BOATS

Of Every Shape in Transportation Building

FROM THE YEAR 27 DOWN TO DATE.

Curious Articles Used in Transportation from All Parts of the World—Great Collection Ever Under One Roof—Fun with Curved Mirrors—A Few Foreigners "Civilize" Too Rapidly.

WORLD'S FAIR, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Evolution is the leading idea of this year and many are influenced by it much more than they suspect. In nearly all the main buildings here one will find the exhibits so arranged as to show the slow development through all the ages from the cave of the original troglodyte to the palaces of Fifth Avenue, from the rude dug-out of the autochthon to the wonderful ocean steamer and from the wooden-headed Gods of Alaska to the lovely creations in the art palace. We have here the races of mankind from the cultured Brookynite down to some Africans who have no more by any number than a hundred; where man ends the trained animals in the great pleasure show take up the links, and Professor Genier has sent from Africa to the congress of sciences a promise that by the next world's fair he will have the language of the ages reduced to writing and give us an outline of their civil constitutions and forms of government.

Those who have read the new Genesis, according to Tyndall, Huxley, Spencer and Darwin will remember the statements ("interesting, but tough," as Huxley said), that when the primordial ape had ascended the family tree so high that he, in a measure, got rid of his tail he descended to earth, organized the primitive commonwealth, developed into an ant and by natural selection and survival of the fittest evolved the anthropomorphic primordial types—the hominidus, the promathus, the troglodyte, the autochthon and the taraggen. These were the generations of primeval man, and termaggen was the father of the aborigine. Well, we have them all here, alive or stuffed or shown in rude carvings by the first men, who were contemporary with them, and in the Transportation building we have the history of their progress in that line. And the order of the use made of animals was evidently this: First, the dog and then the ox, the ass and the horse in succession, with camels, llamas, buffaloes and elephants in the next regions.

The visitor entering the building at the north end comes first upon an all-wooden Mexican cart with two of those long-horned oxen hitched, and the whole get-up is so comically natural, so exactly like the vehicle as I saw it in Mexico, that I almost expected to hear the shrill "Caramba! Viejo, cabron, carrañabá!" as one hears it in Mexico. In these carts one finds what was undoubtedly the primitive form of the wheel—that is a cross section cut out of a tree, the toughest wood the barbarian could find of course. It was a great day for civilization when some man invented a way to hollow out the center of the wheel and make it much lighter while retaining its strength; but when bul, spine and fellow were completed there was civilization, indeed.

In the same line is the bullock cart, from Siam, the rude country cart from Turkey, the heavy wheels from Santa Domingo and the specimens from Malacca, upper India and South Africa. But all these have hub and spokes, though of very rude construction, which increases the wonder that the solid wheel should still be in use in Mexico. To girdles, saddles and spurs all the nations show far greater improvements, which are due to the fact that they used them long before they had vehicles. But the interesting fact is that in water transportation they reached perfection, that is on a small scale, almost at the start. The light boats of the Malay, the canoes of the South seas, the raigues, the little Siamese skiffs and even the kajak (they spell it in several other ways) of the Esquimaux are about as good for their purposes as civilized men could make.

United States Consul Merrill, of Jerusalem, has sent a boat used on the sea of Galilee which he maintains is of identical the same pattern as that used by the apostolic fishermen of the 27 and thereabouts. If so, Peter and Andrew must have been very skillful boatmen. I should hate to trust myself in it. He has also sent a complete Jerusalem transportation exhibit, consisting of the leather bottles for carrying oil, wine and water, water jars to be carried on the head, waterkins, small hand jugs of terra cotta, plaques and other covers for the vessels in which food is carried, and a variety of baskets and panniers as used by hucksters. The absence of ornament on these things calls to my mind the alleged fact that there has never been a time when art flourished in Palestine and raises the question whether the prohibition so long enforced among the Jews and tacitly accepted by their successors has wrought an organic change in the people. I do not just now remember the name of any great Jewish painter or sculptor, though there may be such.

Far more interesting are the palanquins, sedan chairs and other appliances where man is the carrier of man and woman, and of all these the most interesting is the Madagascan palanquin used by Madame French-Selicion in her long journey in Africa in 1891. During most of the time she went aloft, directing the course of the column, and only used this palanquin when sleep or rest became a necessity. It is at once light and strong and her four stalwart carriers bore her along with ease. United States Consul Danister, of St. Paul de Loanda, has also sent a palanquin used on the west coast and one of the canoes of the natives there. Other curiosities in this line are the mandarin chair from China, the jirikisha from Japan, the pretty palanquin used by high caste folks in India, the silla or chair in which the sultans of the Andes carries travelers over the mountains, and the many varieties of chairs, baskets and carriages. As for the housings on camels, elephants, donkeys and buffaloes, a mere list of them would stretch out to a tedious length.

It is a far cry from a palanquin to a Pullman palace car, but the railway exhibit in the great annex is a world's fair in itself. The Transportation building proper is only 960 feet long and 255 feet wide, but the annex extends from it to the west side of the grounds and covers nine acres. In it are locomotives from every firm of makers in the United States and two, cars of every kind known in the business with every kind of brake and buffer,

and many old relics of great historic interest. All this, however, the public today knows all about. Neither is it necessary for me to set forth the wonderful array of skills, engines, outriggers and life-boats, the models of the latest oceanic views of all the principal ports in the world, the raised maps showing the depths and shoals in the principal harbors or the rich, wonderful and practical illustrations of steering and determining courses. Over the beautifully carved arch to the main entrance is a paragraph from Macaulay to the effect that next to the art of printing improved transportation has done most to civilize and humanize the race, which I beg leave to condense to a single text—Easy Communications Improve Good Manners.

In the Italian section of the Liberal Arts is shown the evolution of glass as used for toilet and decorative purposes. The varieties of mirrors in sizes and shapes is almost endless and the enormous curved glasses on each side of the north entrance furnish continual amusement to the visitors. It is quite an odd device, this of distorting the human form by curved mirrors, but these are only curved vertically, just as if a great slab of plate glass were bent, and are of such size and clearness that a large group is reflected and distorted at once. A family party standing before the one finds itself transformed to a set of twelve others, and before the other to a family of fat dwarfs as broad as they are long. Simple as it seems in the descriptions the distortion is so uniform that a startling effect is produced and the laughter is loud and long. In Machinery hall, however, the progress of modern man is best illustrated. There stands the first printing press used in New Hampshire—and any good blacksmith and carpenter can make one like it—and beside it the wonderful Hoe, dashing off copies of the Daily Columbian at the rate of 24,000 an hour.

The evolution of morals and good humors seems to have halted at the Midway pleasure. There is trouble of various kinds. One Egyptian went out in the Christian city, forgot the precepts of the Prophet and came back howling drunk, drew his cimeter and "cleared out Cairo street." Others have taken to strong drink as a steady habit. The Persian theater was closed for immorality; then the Persian commissioners sent in a complaint that their country was shamefully misrepresented by folks who were not Persians and the place was closed again—no good, perhaps. The Japanese closed their village, complaining of extortion, but were

persuaded to open again for awhile at least. A colored gentleman went into the Kentucky restaurant, ordered dinner, was ordered out, hit the waiter a terrific one in the mouth, was taken to a lonely cell and paid a few dollars for his fun. "The non-Aryans do not seem to be getting along with us so well as they did. The butchers, grocers and their collaborators had a grand and glorious time on their day. Brazil and Pennsylvania are drawing an immense crowd today. Utah's building already shows signs of considerable doings day after tomorrow and on the same day California expects to do wonders. Next after that the greatest day, and probably the biggest crowd between Illinois and Chicago will be on the 13th when nearly all Michigan will be here, as the railroads have made specially low rates. Kansas will take her turn on the 15th and 16th, if she does not organize a little before that in the meantime. Ohio on the 14th, Vermont and New Hampshire on the 15th, New Mexico on the 16th, Nevada on the 18th and Colorado on the 19th and then will come the greatest day probably between Michigan and Ohio. This will be Fishermen's day, beginning nominally on the 16th, but the main demonstrations will probably be on the 20th. The next great day probably will be that of the Irish, Sept. 30, and last and greatest of the great days will be Chicago's, Oct. 9, though special days for various bodies are set till Oct. 13.

Already foreign commissioners are appointed for the midwinter fair at San Francisco, and already the commissioners here are wrestling with the problem of removing the buildings when the fair shall have closed; Governor McKinley has issued a proclamation asking Ohioans to come here on their day, Sept. 15, and already the list of entries for the fair show is great and it is to be held Oct. 16-28; the congress of religions is in a most exciting session and Oklahoma's commissioner is in disgrace for aiding a woman in some crookedness about awards; the average of good days (meaning the weather) has been larger during the fair than for many years before, the average health of Chicago has been high, the average of morals has fortunately been no worse than common, the banks here have about all resumed, the financial prospects of the fair brighten daily, the crop are a fair better than was expected and the indications now are that when the great gun is fired and the great bell sounds "exit" and all the organs and chimes play "Home, Sweet Home" on Oct. 31, everything will be lovely and the aquatic fowl suspended at a truly Himalayan altitude.

There is one point, however, on which the stockholders feel a large pain. They had calculated that the salvage of the buildings would add materially to the gross receipts, but the engineers and contractors employed to make the estimates have announced that every dollar's worth of material will be consumed in the cost of clearing the grounds—and probably more. The Administration building, for instance, cost \$463,212, and the best offer they can get is to remove it for all the stuff and \$10,000 more! And so it runs all over the grounds. Why not do like the Mount builders did—tear down a structure, make a mound of the debris right there, and let the savants of New Zealand or Ethiopia in 3893 A. D. puzzle themselves about the prehistoric race who left such queer remains?

THE CONVEX MIRRORS.
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CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

Churchmen Open the Session at Chicago.

LETTER RECEIVED FROM THE POPE

Cardinal Gibbons Makes a Speech Before the Convention—A Welcome to the World's Fair—A Number of Papers Read on Religious Subjects.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Solemn high mass at St. Mary's church marked the formal opening of the Columbian Catholic congress of the United States. Every diocese and vicariate in the United States was represented when the congress opened at the Art institute, there being fully 5,000 persons in the audience. After the reading of the official call by the secretary, Archbishop Feehan of Chicago, welcomed the visitors to the World's fair city and to the Catholic congress. Hon. Charles Carroll Bonney, president of the congress auxiliary, seconded the archbishop's words of welcome. The World's Columbian exposition was represented by Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, who referred to the congress as the best enduring part of the World's fair. The opening address was delivered by his eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore. He was received with great enthusiasm and was obliged to wait several minutes before his voice could be heard.

After the applause which marked the conclusion of the cardinal's address had subsided, the secretary announced the temporary organization as follows: Chairman, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien of New York; secretaries, James Frederick Niles of Notre Dame and Thomas C. Lawler, representing the Christian college; chairman and the appointment of committees on permanent organization, rules, etc., the following papers were presented: "The Relations of the Catholic Church to the Social, Civil and Political Institutions of the United States," Edgar H. Gans, Baltimore; "Missionary Work of the Church in the United States," Rev. Walter Elliott, New York; "Civil Government and the Catholic Citizen," Walter George Smith, Philadelphia; "Independence of the Holy See," Martin F. Morris, Washington; "Columbus, His Mission and Character," Richard H. Clarke, New York; "The Social Consequences and Results of the Discovery of the New World," George Parsons Lathrop, Connecticut.

The text of the letter of the pope to Cardinal Gibbons, conveying the papal benediction to the Catholic congress, is as follows: "It has afforded us much satisfaction to be informed by you that, in the coming month of September, a large assembly of Catholic gentlemen will meet at Chicago, there to discuss matters of great interest and importance. Furthermore, we have been specially gratified by your devotion and regard for us in desiring as an auspicious beginning for such congress our blessing and our prayers. This filial request we do indeed most readily grant and beseech Almighty God that by His aid and the light of His wisdom He may graciously be pleased to assist and illumine who are able to assemble with you and that He may enrich with the treasures of His choicest gifts your deliberations and conclusions. To you, therefore, our beloved son, and to all who take part in the congress, we send, and to clergy and faithful common laity we lovingly in the Lord impart our apostolic benediction."

Fired on Negroes by Mistake.
DINGESS, W. Va., Sept. 5.—John Dillon, George Dillon and James Luckey charged on the negro camp of the Guyanotte Coal and Association and fired 40 shots, stampeding the negroes, who fled in every direction. Several negroes were wounded and one has since died. It seems that a number of trammels had exploded several torpedoes on the railroad track in order to signal an approaching train. The three men, believing that they were shot fired at them, made the attack. They were arrested by Deputy Sheriff Mead and lodged in jail.

Dufferin Looking After It.
LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Earl of Roseberry, secretary of state for foreign affairs, was questioned by Baron Lamington in the house of lords as to the report that France was overreaching Siam in the current negotiations at Bangkok. He replied that the Marquis of Dufferin returned to Paris last week with ample instruction to protect British rights in Siam.

Not Asiatic Cholera.
NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Health Officer Jenkins with his assistant, Dr. J. M. Byron, bacteriologist and resident physician of Swinburne island, have made an autopsy on the body of Mrs. Josephine Smith of Jersey City, one of the suspected cholera victims, which shows negative results, as nothing suspicious was found. The examination shows no evidence of Asiatic cholera.

Rope Works Shut Down.
BROOKLYN, Sept. 5.—The big rope works known as Tucker's mills, or Graham street, shut down, throwing 800 persons out of work. This industry is controlled by the National Cordage company.

Burglars Make a Big haul.
CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 5.—Near Belva, burglars entered the residence of William Baird, a merchant, and carried off a trunk containing over \$500, besides \$100 worth of jewelry and notes and paper of value. There is no clew.

Mills Shut Down Indefinitely.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 5.—Mills Nos. 5 and 6 of the Dwight Manufacturing company, at Chicopee, shut down indefinitely and 650 persons are out of employment.

Riverside Works Resume.
WHEELING, Sept. 5.—The tube works and the plate and skelp mills of the Riverside Iron works, at Benwood, have resumed. Four hundred men are employed.

Providence Plants at Work.
PROVIDENCE, Sept. 5.—Nearly 300 looms in Valley Falls mill have been started. The rolling mill there resumed operations today.

A DASH TO DEATH.

Awful Result of a Street Car Disaster in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—What will prove perhaps the most disastrous street car accident ever recorded took place in this city on an Avondale electric car. It dashed down a hill at frightful speed, left the track at Hunt and Broadway, broke a telegraph pole and shot into Schmidt's saloon, wrecking both itself and the structure it struck. As a result of the collision two people are dead, six are injured beyond recovery and nearly 40 more are hurt, many of them dangerously. The killed are:

Marie Maloney, aged 12, instantly killed; Mrs. Sarah Dublin, aged 35, fractured skull, died city hospital 10 minutes after arrival; Six fatally wounded are: Lizzie Johnson, 21 Ridge way avenue, city, skull fractured, will die; Clara Beckley, 56 Clinton street, skull fractured and confusion of face, pronounced fatal; Mrs. Mary Beckley, 56 Clinton street, skull fractured and injury to spine, will die; Edna Ford, 448 Ninth street, both thighs fractured, lacerated body wounds and internal injuries, probably fatal; Louisa Best, 250 Wade street, fractured skull and internal injuries, will die; Allan Best, 150 Wade street, both legs broken, skull fractured at base of brain and internal injuries, will die. A number were seriously injured.

Kansas Women Determined to Vote.
KANSAS CITY, Sept. 4.—The woman's suffrage convention has started a campaign that is to rack the state continually until the constitutional amendment is voted on in the fall of 1894 with speeches by Susan B. Anthony, Helen Grogans, Mrs. Lease, Anna L. Dieges, Mrs. Emma Devore, Mrs. St. John and others. The following is in part the platform adopted on which the long political battle is to be fought: "All political parties of the state shall be and are hereby asked to embody in their county and state platforms expressions favoring the adoption of unequivocal suffrage planks."

Didn't Finish the Job.
LONDON, O., Sept. 4.—As a freight train on the Big Four was approaching London, thieves secured an entrance to a boxcar and a number of boxes of shoes, consigned to A. Eisenberger, Pittsburg, O., from Belknap & Carpenter, Columbus, were thrown out alongside the track. The parties then came to town, stole a horse from Theodore Davidson and a delivery wagon from Furrow & Fossett, and started after their swag. For some reason they abandoned the rig about three miles east of town and no trace of them has been discovered. All the property, so far as known, was recovered.

A Desperate Girl's Suicide.
KANSAS CITY, Sept. 4.—Nellie Dorris, a mulatto girl aged 20 years, who escaped from the workhouse a year ago, was recovered by an officer on the streets. She attempted to arrest her. The girl fled and attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself in front of a moving cable train. She was not badly hurt. The officer arrested her and took her to the holdover. There the girl swallowed a quantity of pins, thrust a pin through her throat and had a knife thrust into her back from the door of the holdover. She was cut down before she was taken out.

He Embezzled Fully \$90,000.
LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 4.—The presence of County Attorney Murphy in this city to secure requisition papers for the return of Barrett Scott, the embezzling county treasurer, has developed that Scott's shortage instead of \$100,000 is fully \$90,000. It is believed that only a small part of the money was carried away by Scott. There seems to have arisen a serious doubt about the ability of the Holt county board to cause the return of the defaulter, who is in Mexico.

Killed While Fighting Dogpounders.
ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 4.—A posse of United States deputy marshals and the Dalton gang of bank and train robbers met at Ingalls, Payne county, and two of the deputy marshals, Speed and Shadey, were killed and a third, Huston, fatally wounded. N. A. Walker, N. D. Murra, G. W. Ransom and a boy named Briggs were wounded and a young man named Simmons instantly killed. The last two were bystanders.

Dead Holding Two Revolvers.
ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—There was found the body of a white man in Forest park. There was a hole in the man's head, and in his right hand lay a 44-caliber revolver, while in the left hand he held one of 32-caliber. The body was well dressed, and appeared to be that of a man about 25 years old. It is believed to be a case of suicide, and the body is thought to be that of John R. Severing.

Stole Nicaragua's Money.
MANGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 4.—A party of disbanding troops captured the convey of government funds destined to pay the regular troops. The escort pluckily maintained the unequal fight and a fierce battle resulted. The guerrillas killed all of the members of the escort and seized the money amounting to \$180,000. The robbers then fled to Honduras.

Held for Requisition.
XENIA, O., Sept. 4.—Ike Williams, a colored man, wanted for murder committed at Clayville, Ky., the 27th of last month was arrested at Yellow Springs, this county, and will be held until a Paris (Ky.) officer arrives with requisition papers. Williams killed a man named Ward in a crap game at Clayville.

Will Oppose Reduction.
WHEELING, Sept. 4.—A prominent B. & O. conductor stated that the men have proof that the Baltimore and Ohio have made more than 30 per cent more money than they have lost, and there is no reason whatever for the proposed 10 per cent reduction. They and the telegraphers are likely to oppose the reduction.

Lawyer Story's Death.
ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—F. C. Story of New York, compiler of "Story's Legal Digest," died here from an overdose of bromidia, which he was taking in connection with other drugs as medicine.

Tumbler Works Idle.
ROCHESTER, Pa., Sept. 4.—The Rochester Tumbler company's works are idle this week. The works will resume Monday.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures



"As the result of a fall, severe inflammation appeared in my boy's eyes. We had to keep him in a dark room, and we feared he would lose his sight entirely. Hood's Sarsaparilla worked like a charm. While taking two bottles the inflammation gradually disappeared, his eyes grew stronger so that he could see his books. He was soon completely cured. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla for all diseases arising from impure blood." Mrs. J. R. PURCELL, 809 South St., Piqua, O.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
For all diseases arising from impure blood.
Hood's Pills Cure all Liver Ills. 25c.
Hood's Remedies are for sale by E. S. Craig

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Ohio.

TAXATION.
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That a proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1894, to amend Section 2, Article XII, of the Constitution of the State of Ohio, so that it shall read as follows:

ARTICLE XII.
SEC. 2. Laws may be passed which shall tax by a uniform rate all money, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint-stock companies, or otherwise; and all real and personal property according to the true value thereof in money. In addition thereto, laws may be passed taxing rights, privileges, franchises, and such other subjects as the general assembly may deem proper; but burying-grounds, public school-houses, houses used exclusively for public worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and other property, may, by general laws, be exempted from taxation; and the value of all property so exempted shall, from time to time, be ascertained and published as may be directed by law.

SECTION 3. At each election, those electors desiring to vote for such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words "Amendment taxing franchises and privileges," and those opposing the amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words, "Amendment taxing franchises and privileges—No."

SECTION 4. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January, 1894.

LEWIS C. LAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ANDREW L. HARRIS,
President of the Senate.

Adopted April 22, 1893.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,)

I, SAMUEL M. TAYLOR, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is an exemplified copy, carefully compared with the original rolls now on file in this office, and in my official capacity as Secretary of State as required by the provisions of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1893.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal, at Columbus, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1893.

SAMUEL M. TAYLOR,
Secretary of State.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 5.
EGGS—Stripped fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 14c; 15c.

Butter—Rich creamery, 28c; Ohio fancy creamery, 28c; fancy country milk, 18c; low grade and cooking, 16c; 17c; 18c.

YORK—EGGS—Ohio finest, new, 28c; New York, 28c; 29c; 30c; 31c; 32c; 33c; 34c; 35c; 36c; 37c; 38c; 39c; 40c; 41c; 42c; 43c; 44c; 45c; 46c; 47c; 48c; 49c; 50c; 51c; 52c; 53c; 54c; 55c; 56c; 57c; 58c; 59c; 60c; 61c; 62c; 63c; 64c; 65c; 66c; 67c; 68c; 69c; 70c; 71c; 72c; 73c; 74c; 75c; 76c; 77c; 78c; 79c; 80c; 81c; 82c; 83c; 84c; 85c; 86c; 87c; 88c; 89c; 90c; 91c; 92c; 93c; 94c; 95c; 96c; 97c; 98c; 99c; 100c.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 6c; 7c; 8c; 9c; 10c; 11c; 12c; 13c; 14c; 15c; 16c; 17c; 18c; 19c; 20c; 21c; 22c; 23c; 24c; 25c; 26c; 27c; 28c; 29c; 30c; 31c; 32c; 33c; 34c; 35c; 36c; 37c; 38c; 39c; 40c; 41c; 42c; 43c; 44c; 45c; 46c; 47c; 48c; 49c; 50c; 51c; 52c; 53c; 54c; 55c; 56c; 57c; 58c; 59c; 60c; 61c; 62c; 63c; 64c; 65c; 66c; 67c; 68c; 69c; 70c; 71c; 72c; 73c; 74c; 75c; 76c; 77c; 78c; 79c; 80c; 81c; 82c; 83c; 84c; 85c; 86c; 87c; 88c; 89c; 90c; 91c; 92c; 93c; 94c; 95c; 96c; 97c; 98c; 99c; 100c.

EGGS—No. 1, 2c; No. 2, 1c; No. 3, 1c; No. 4, 1c; No. 5, 1c; No. 6, 1c; No. 7, 1c; No. 8, 1c; No. 9, 1c; No. 10, 1c; No. 11, 1c; No. 12, 1c; No. 13, 1c; No. 14, 1c; No. 15, 1c; No. 16, 1c; No. 17, 1c; No. 18, 1c; No. 19, 1c; No. 20, 1c; No. 21, 1c; No. 22, 1c; No. 23, 1c; No. 24, 1c; No. 25, 1c; No. 26, 1c; No. 27, 1c; No. 28, 1c; No. 29, 1c; No. 30, 1c; No. 31, 1c; No. 32, 1c; No. 33, 1c; No. 34, 1c; No. 35, 1c; No. 36, 1c; No. 37, 1c; No. 38, 1c; No. 39, 1c; No. 40, 1c; No. 41, 1c; No. 42, 1c; No. 43, 1c; No. 44, 1c; No. 45, 1c; No. 46, 1c; No. 47, 1c; No. 48, 1c; No. 49, 1c; No. 50, 1c; No. 51, 1c; No. 52, 1c; No. 53, 1c; No. 54, 1c; No. 55, 1c; No. 56, 1c; No. 57, 1c; No. 58, 1c; No. 59, 1c; No. 60, 1c; No. 61, 1c; No. 62, 1c; No. 63, 1c; No. 64, 1c; No. 65, 1c; No. 66, 1c; No. 67, 1c; No. 68, 1c; No. 69, 1c; No. 70, 1c; No. 71, 1c; No. 72, 1c; No. 73, 1c; No. 74, 1c; No. 75, 1c; No. 76, 1c; No. 77, 1c; No. 78, 1c; No. 79, 1c; No. 80, 1c; No. 81, 1c; No. 82, 1c; No. 83, 1c; No. 84, 1c; No. 85, 1c; No. 86, 1c; No. 87, 1c; No. 88, 1c; No. 89, 1c; No. 90, 1c; No. 91, 1c; No. 92, 1c; No. 93, 1c; No. 94, 1c; No. 95, 1c; No. 96, 1c; No. 97, 1c; No. 98, 1c; No. 99, 1c; No. 100, 1c.

EGGS—No. 1, 2c; No. 2, 1c; No. 3, 1c; No. 4, 1c; No. 5, 1c; No. 6, 1c; No. 7, 1c; No. 8, 1c; No. 9, 1c; No. 10, 1c; No. 11, 1c; No. 12, 1c; No. 13, 1c; No. 14, 1c; No. 15, 1c; No. 16, 1c; No. 17, 1c; No. 18, 1c; No. 19, 1c; No. 20, 1c; No. 21, 1c; No. 22, 1c; No. 23, 1c; No. 24, 1c; No. 25, 1c; No. 26, 1c; No. 27, 1c; No. 28, 1c; No. 29, 1c; No. 30, 1c; No. 31, 1c; No. 32, 1c; No. 33, 1c; No. 34, 1c; No. 35, 1c; No. 36, 1c; No. 37, 1c; No. 38, 1c; No. 39, 1c; No. 40, 1c; No. 41, 1c; No. 42, 1c; No. 43, 1c; No. 44, 1c; No. 45, 1c; No. 46, 1c; No. 47, 1c; No. 48, 1c; No. 49, 1c; No. 50, 1c; No. 51, 1c; No. 52, 1c; No. 53, 1c; No. 54, 1c; No. 55, 1c; No. 56, 1c; No. 57, 1c; No. 58, 1c; No. 59, 1c; No. 60, 1c; No. 61, 1c; No. 62, 1c; No. 63, 1c; No. 64, 1c; No. 65, 1c; No. 66, 1c; No. 67, 1c; No. 68, 1c; No. 69, 1c; No. 70, 1c; No. 71, 1c; No. 72, 1c; No. 73, 1c; No. 74, 1c; No. 75, 1c; No. 76, 1c; No. 77, 1c; No. 78, 1c; No. 79, 1c; No. 80, 1c; No. 81, 1c; No. 82, 1c; No. 83, 1c; No. 84, 1c; No. 85, 1c; No. 86, 1c; No. 87, 1c; No. 88, 1c; No. 89, 1c; No. 90, 1c; No. 91, 1c; No. 92, 1c; No. 93, 1c; No. 94, 1c; No. 95, 1c; No. 96, 1c; No. 97, 1c; No. 98, 1c; No. 99, 1c; No. 100, 1c.

EGGS—No. 1, 2c; No. 2, 1c; No. 3, 1c; No. 4, 1c; No. 5, 1c; No. 6, 1c; No. 7, 1c; No. 8, 1c; No. 9, 1c; No. 10, 1c; No. 11, 1c; No. 12, 1c; No. 13, 1c; No. 14, 1c; No. 15, 1c; No. 16, 1c; No. 17, 1c; No. 18,